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General Assembly
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General Assembly
Sixty-sixth session
Agenda item 36
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-seventh year

Identical letters dated 24 April 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) committed during the month of March 2012 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 36, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

12-32661 (E) 080512 090512

Please recycle

Annex to the identical letters dated 24 April 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Land violations

Date	Time	Nature of violation
5 March	1100	An Israeli enemy bulldozer, escorted by two Hummer vehicles, carried out earth-moving operations opposite the town of Rumaysh, near the TP16 point, with regard to which Lebanon maintains a claim, before departing at 1200 hours.
7 March	1550	An Israeli enemy Land Rover, proceeding from a position west of Ghajar, positioned itself east of Maysat behind a concrete barrier and from it a camera was raised, on top of a post some three metres long. The camera then proceeded to photograph Lebanese territory facing it, before the vehicle departed at 2055 hours.
8 March	0600	Two bulldozers and a trench-digger escorted by some 40 Israeli enemy soldiers crossed the technical fence and proceeded to work on the grading and widening of the road which has been laid between points B52 and BP23, opposite the towns of Aytarun and Marun al-Ra's.
	1050	An Israeli enemy patrol, opposite a position west of Ayta al-Sha'b-1, photographed the Hadab position of the Lebanese army, before departing at 1145 hours.
	1150	An Israeli enemy patrol and a group of international observers opposite the Fatimah Gate in Kafr Killa photographed Lebanese territory before departing at 1210 hours.
	1950 2000	The sound of several explosions was heard from within the occupied Shab'a Farms area.
9 March	1640	An Israeli enemy patrol, while proceeding from the Misgav Am position to the East Udaysah-1 position, used binoculars to observe the Lebanese Army Udaysah checkpoint for a period of five minutes.
12 March	0930	An Israeli enemy patrol, on the outskirts of the town of Rumaysh in the village of Wadi Atmun (on the perimeter of point B39), crossed the technical fence and took up combat positions, training their weapons on Lebanese army troops
13 March	2020	Israeli enemy forces, from within occupied Palestinian territory opposite the town of Abbasiyah, fired three flare shells, and helicopters were seen in the air over the occupied Shab'a Farms.

Date	Time	Nature of violation
14 March	1248	A digger and a truck, escorted by Israeli enemy personnel, crossed the technical fence, penetrating some 80 metres west of Al-Ghajar-Wazzani.
17 March	0930	Israeli enemy personnel, from a position west of Ayta al-Sha'b-2, pointed a camera at Lebanese territory before leaving at 2035 hours.
24 March	0910 0920	A member of an Israeli enemy patrol removed the camera positioned at Birkat al-Naqqar in the occupied Shab'a Farms.
28 March	0700	An Israeli enemy patrol crossed the technical fence opposite the town of Rumaysh, in the area of Qatmun. Two bulldozers and a trench-digger proceeded to construct a road alongside the Blue Line between positions BP15 and BP39 over a distance of some 1,500 metres. This was accompanied by the extensive deployment of Israeli enemy personnel and their vehicles.
	0900	An Israeli enemy patrol positioned a surveillance camera on one of the concrete blocks facing Birkat al-Naqqar. A tank also positioned itself at the nearby earthen berm.
30 March	1320	Israeli enemy personnel in civilian clothing, between the Fatimah Gate-3 and Fatimah Gate-4 positions, proceeded to photograph Lebanese army personnel deployed at the Fatimah Gate.

Sea violations

Date	Time	Nature of violation
13 March	0115	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight for 50 seconds towards Lebanese territorial waters in the region of buoys Nos. 2 and 3.
	0125	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight for 50 seconds towards Lebanese territorial waters in the region of buoys Nos. 2 and 3.
21 March	0445	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight for 30 seconds towards Lebanese territorial waters in the region of buoy No. 2.
23 March	0020	The Israeli enemy, from its position at Ra's Naqurah, directed a searchlight for 20 seconds towards Lebanese territorial waters in the region of buoy No. 2.
	0045	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight, for one minute, towards Lebanese territorial waters around the line of buoys.

Air violations

Date	Time	Nature of violation
1 March	0900	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0905 hours.
4 March	1240	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Shikka and proceeded in an easterly direction, until they were eight miles west of the shore. They then turned north (before reaching the shore), before leaving at 1248 hours over the sea, heading towards Turkey.
5 March	0202	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0557 hours.
	0549	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1719 hours.
	0650	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and the Bekaa before leaving at 1925 hours over Rumaysh.
	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over regions of the South before leaving at 1730 hours over Rumaysh.
	1155	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah. It circled over the Shuf and Beirut before leaving at 1625 hours over Naqurah.
	1600	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah. It circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0325 hours on 6 March over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2350	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South and the Bekaa, before leaving at 1800 hours on 6 March over Rumaysh.
6 March	0710	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South and Beirut before leaving at 0645 hours on 7 March over Rumaysh.
	0720	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over regions of the South before leaving at 1835 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1500	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1555 hours.
	1723	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1940 hours.

Date	Time	Nature of violation
7 March	0710	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and the South before leaving at 2000 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0725	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over regions of the South before leaving at 1445 hours over Rumaysh.
	0900	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over regions of the South before leaving at 1330 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0930	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1040 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
8 March	0920	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over regions of the South before leaving at 1700 hours over Rumaysh.
	0935	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1826 hours.
	1007	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa and heading north. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1150 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1053	Eight Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1235 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1445	Two Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Sidon. They circled over the South before leaving at 1545 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
10 March	0003	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0211 hours.
	0715	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1605 hours.
11 March	0902	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1613 hours.
	1407	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1420 hours.
12 March	1055	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1105 hours.
	1110	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1120 hours.

Date	Time	Nature of violation
	2124	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2141 hours.
	2300	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 2330 hours.
13 March	1530	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Juniyah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1705 hours off Kafr Killa.
	2145	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 2212 hours.
17 March	1813	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2050 hours.
18 March	1018	Six Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1200 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1050	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1425 hours.
	2056	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2114 hours.
	2100	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and the South before leaving 1800 hours on 19 March over Naqurah.
19 March	0805	Six Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1015 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1720	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over regions of the South before leaving at 0640 hours on 20 March over Alma al-Sha'b.
20 March	0850	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0925 hours.
	1715	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over regions of the South before leaving at 2300 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2238	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0419 hours on 21 March.

Date	Time	Nature of violation
21 March	0607	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0631 hours.
	0655	Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Iqlim al-Kharrub, Beirut and the Bekaa before leaving at 1830 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over regions of the South before leaving at 1730 hours over Rumaysh.
	1415	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1420 hours.
	1926	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2036 hours.
22 March	0551	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1836 hours.
	0620	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over regions of the South before leaving at 1900 hours over Rumaysh.
	1050	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1055 hours.
	1542	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1730 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
23 March	1015	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South and Beirut before leaving at 1930 hours over Naqurah.
	1130	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 2110 hours over Naqurah.
24 March	1001	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2043 hours.
	1400	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over regions of the South before leaving at 2050 hours over Alma Sha'b.
25 March	1051	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1511 hours.
	1100	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1155 hours over the sea to the west of Naqurah.

Date	Time	Nature of violation
	1110	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea to the west of Batrun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1205 hours over Rumaysh.
	1125	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over regions of the South before leaving at 1930 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1250	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over regions of the South before leaving at 1655 hours over the sea to the west of Naqurah.
	2320	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Iqlim al-Kharrub and the South before leaving at 0015 hours on 26 March over Naqurah.
26 March	0900	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over regions of the South before leaving at 2000 hours over Rumaysh.
	1035	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1145 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1400	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut before leaving at 2230 hours over Rumaysh.
	2052	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2210 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
27 March	1650	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1757 hours.
	1200	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1250 hours.
28 March	0729	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0804 hours.
	1100	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1130 hours.
	1140	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1145 hours.
	1200	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1245 hours.

Date	Time	Nature of violation
30 March	0750	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over regions of the South before leaving at 1740 hours over Rumaysh.
	0830	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over regions of the South before leaving at 1815 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1402	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1412 hours.
31 March	0611	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1605 hours.
	0640	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over regions of the South before leaving at 1745 hours over Naqurah.
	2135	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the occupied Shab'a Farms area. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 0630 hours on 1 April over Kafr Killa.

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General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Sixty-seventh year

Identical letters dated 25 April 2012 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Israel, the occupying Power, continues its illegal schemes and actions in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, particularly those aimed at entrenching its massive network of illegal settlements and so-called settlement "outposts" in the Territory that it has belligerently occupied since 1967.

The intensified construction of all such Israeli settlement activities on occupied Palestinian land is glaring proof of the unlawful, expansionist aims of the occupying Power and belies all claims regarding acceptance of the two-State solution on the basis of the pre-1967 borders. In particular, the Israeli Government's actions directly contradict and belie Prime Minister Netanyahu's own declaration in his June 2009 "Bar Ilan" speech that "We have no intention to build new settlements or set aside land for new settlements." The reality on the ground speaks much louder than such rhetoric and propaganda by the occupying Power.

Ironically, illegal settlement activities were even being undertaken at the very same time that Member States were addressing the Security Council and reaffirming the illegality of Israel's settlement campaign and the demands for a complete cessation of all settlement activities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem. Indeed, on 23 April, simultaneously with the Council debate in which Palestine again confirmed its commitment to peace and negotiations for achieving the two-State solution, the occupying Power was instead engaged in deceitful efforts aimed at entrenching three illegal settlement outposts on occupied Palestinian land.

Such duplicitous efforts, spearheaded by the Israeli Prime Minister himself, involved the "granting of formal status" by a ministerial committee to the settlement outposts of "Bruchin" and "Rechelim", and "Sansana" in the northern Occupied West Bank. A statement issued by the Prime Minister's office announced: "The panel decided to formalize the status of the three communities ... which were established in the 1990s following the decisions of past Governments."

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In this regard, Palestine wishes to recall the following:

1. All Israeli settlements established in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, are illegal under international law. Regardless of whether they are called "settlements", "outposts" or "communities", article 49 (6) of the Fourth Geneva Convention explicitly prohibits the transfer by the occupying Power of its own civilians into the territory that it occupies. Moreover, Israel's deliberate and systematic colonization of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, constitutes a war crime under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

2. The illegality of all Israeli settlement activities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, has been repeatedly declared so by, inter alia, the Security Council, the General Assembly, the Human Rights Council and the Economic and Social Council in countless resolutions and by the International Court of Justice in its advisory opinion of July 2004. Those resolutions remain wholly valid, as does the Court's advisory opinion, and we continue to call for their full respect and implementation.

3. The Quartet Roadmap, endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 1515 (2003), specifically calls on Israel to freeze all of its settlement activities, including so-called "natural growth", and to dismantle all settlement outposts erected since March 2001. This call for a freeze of Israeli settlement activities has been made repeatedly by the Quartet members, collectively and individually. And yet, Israel, the occupying Power, continues to maliciously and directly ignore and violate this international obligation and commitment.

4. In accordance with the provisions of international humanitarian law, particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention, as well as with the provisions of relevant United Nations resolutions and the Roadmap, the cessation of all Israeli settlement activities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, is thus a legal obligation incumbent upon Israel, the occupying Power, and not in any way a so-called "precondition" or compromise to be met by Israel. The law cannot continue to be selectively applied in this case. Israel's continued breaching of the law is not only gravely threatening the attainability and viability of the two-State solution based on the pre-1967 borders, but also destroying the rule of law and the credibility of the international system, including the Security Council, in upholding that law.

The international consensus stands that Israel's illegal settlement activities constitute the main obstacle to peace. The expansion of settlements, the entrenchment of outposts, the construction of the Wall, the confiscation of Palestinian land, the displacement of Palestinian civilians — including 67 refugees, more than half of them children, in this past week alone — and the provision of unconditional support to Israeli settlers, who continue to steal Palestinian land and property and to terrorize the Palestinian people, are hardly hallmarks of a Government committed to securing a just and lasting peace and to the two-State solution as the means for achieving it. Instead, they call into serious question the veracity of Israeli claims regarding the peace process and its eligibility as a partner for peace.

We call on the Security Council to act immediately to address these continuing illegal, grave actions by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian

Territory, including East Jerusalem. Israel's illegal settlement campaign is destroying the contiguity, integrity and viability of the Palestinian Territory and physically destroying, inch by inch, the attainability of the two-State solution on the basis of the pre-1967 borders. It is incumbent upon the international community to uphold the law and salvage the prospects for achieving a just and sustainable peace on the basis of the relevant United Nations resolutions, the Madrid principles, the Arab Peace Initiative and the Quartet Roadmap. The window of opportunity is rapidly closing, requiring resolute and urgent action.

This letter is in follow-up to our previous 424 letters regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, since 28 September 2000. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 20 April 2012 (A/ES-10/552-S/2012/248), constitute a basic record of the crimes being committed by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people since September 2000. For all of these war crimes, acts of State terrorism and systematic human rights violations committed against the Palestinian people, Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrators must be brought to justice.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

United Nations S/2012/264

Security Council

Distr.: General
26 April 2012
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 24 April 2012 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Further to the earlier complaint that we submitted to the Council on 10 April 2012, concerning the occupation of the Heglig region by the Republic of South Sudan and the confirmation that we set forth therein to the effect that rebel movements from Darfur were involved in that attack, I should like to inform you that a group of those rebels, who were hosted by the State of South Sudan, has decamped from the Raja region in the province of Bahr al-Ghazal in the Republic of South Sudan and attacked the military garrison of the Sudanese Army and the headquarters of the joint Sudanese-Chadian-Central African forces in the area of Um Dafuq in Southern Darfur province. The garrison was overrun after 48 Sudanese soldiers had been killed, together with 11 Central African forces men from the joint forces. Four civilian citizens were also killed in the attack and the rebels, supported by South Sudan State forces, stole 10 Landcruiser vehicles, a petrol tanker and quantities of arms and ammunition. The Um Dafuq market was set ablaze and its contents plundered, and the regional communications network was destroyed.

After perpetrating this repugnant and barbaric attack, those forces remained in the Raja area, inside the borders of the Republic of South Sudan, preparing to attack the copper mining region in the territory of the Republic of the Sudan. The Republic of South Sudan is attempting to conceal its aggression against the Republic of the Sudan by claiming that the Sudan is carrying out aerial bombardments of its territory, but this is purely diversionary and an attempt to distract the attention of the international community from its aggression against the Republic of the Sudan in South Kordofan, the Blue Nile and all provinces of Darfur.

As we yet again place on the Security Council table irrefutable testimony of the involvement of the Republic of South Sudan in providing sponsorship and support for rebel groups in Darfur, and in inciting them to carry out destructive military operations in the Sudan, we call upon the Council to seek inspiration in the role conferred upon it by the Charter of the United Nations and take the decisive and urgent measures with regard to the Republic of South Sudan that are necessary in order to ensure that it ends forthwith its support for those rebel groups.

In conclusion, I should be grateful if this complaint could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Daffa-Alla Elhag Ali **Osman**
Permanent Representative

12-32118 (E) 260412 270412

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United Nations S/2012/265

Security Council

Distr.: General
26 April 2012

Original: English

Identical letters dated 23 April 2012 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Following my letters dated 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 April 2012, and upon instruction from my Government, I have the honour to attach herewith a detailed list of violations of the plan for cessation of violence which have been committed by armed groups in Syria on 20 April 2012 (see annex).

It would be highly appreciated if the present letter and its annex were urgently circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

12-32205 (E) 270412 020512

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Annex to the identical letters dated 23 April 2012 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

Friday, 20 April 2012

Homs governorate

1. Army checkpoints were fired on, and armed men deployed and erected barricades in the following quarters and locations: Bab Hud, Hamidiyah, Hama road, Wadi Siyah, Murad Square, the industrial district, the vegetable market, Safsafah, Khalidiyah, Qarabis, Jurat al-Shiyah, Wa'r, the health institute, Bab Siba' and the Engineers' Union building.

2. Three mortar shells were fired at Zahra' street, Hasawiyah, the Syriac Church in the Hamidiyah quarter, and a branch of Air Intelligence.

3. Two explosive devices were defused in Qusayr.

4. Armed men deployed in Talbisah and the surrounding countryside, as well as in Tall Kalakh in the Husn and Zarah areas.

5. Armed men deployed and fired shots at demonstration sites.

6. Snipers took up position in quarters that were not controlled by the army, and there was sporadic gunfire.

7. Conscript Anas Ibrahim was abducted while on the way to join his unit.

8. At 0300 hours, an armed terrorist group in Khalidiyah quarter opened fire on members of the law enforcement forces, who returned fire, injuring three attackers.

9. At 0700 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement officers in Qusayr, injuring five officers.

10. At 1000 hours, Munibah Ahmad al-Dahir, the director of Martyr Khalid al-Shakkas School in Qaryatayn, reported that unidentified persons had entered the school during the night and stolen property.

11. At 1300 hours, Ali Jum'ah Muhammad reported that an armed terrorist group in a pickup truck had, at the Umm al-'Azm junction on the Homs-Tartus road, stolen his truck, licence plate No. 609824 (Idlib), which was carrying eight tons of vegetables and fruit, as well as his identity card, his mobile phone and 15,000 Syrian pounds. They had held him captive for three days and released him in the Shin locality.

12. At 1300 hours, Nawaf Ibrahim al-Mustafa, chief of the electricity centre of Hisyah, reported that, on 16 April 2012, unidentified men had stolen copper cables of various sizes, a copper cord and insulated copper from the Hisyah depository.

13. At 1300 hours, engineer Muhsin Ibrahim, head of the maintenance unit of the Homs fuel department, telephoned to report that unidentified persons had attacked the oil pipeline located south-east of the town of Mahin. The damage was repaired by the maintenance workshop.

14. At 1400 hours, Isa Muhsin Ali, who had sustained gunshot wounds in the back in the Qusayr quarter, was taken to the military hospital in Homs. In the Qarabis quarter, Murad Wajih Khudur was shot in the right hip by an armed terrorist group and taken to the same hospital.

15. At 1915 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement officers in the Baba Amr quarter, injuring a corporal.

16. At 1950 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement officers in the Qarabis quarter, injuring two conscripts.

17. At 2100 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement officers in the Khalidiyah quarter, injuring nine officers, including a lieutenant and a second lieutenant.

18. At 2100 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement officers in Qusayr, killing two conscripts, Farhan Kiwan and Muhammad Mustafa al-Kurdi, and injuring 11 other men.

19. At 2030 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on a law enforcement forces patrol near the village of Amiriyah. The armed men were pursued, and six of them were captured, along with their weapons.

20. At 2330 hours, an armed terrorist group fired a rocket-propelled grenade towards a law enforcement forces checkpoint in the Qusayr quarter, injuring one officer.

Idlib governorate

21. In Ariha, three armed men abducted Chief Warrant Officer Muhammad Musa Abras.

22. At 0500 hours, an armed terrorist group attacked inhabitants of the village of Hamamah in the Darkush area, injuring one person. A law enforcement patrol ensured that inhabitants were able to move to a secure location.

23. At 0900 hours, the body of Umran Saliha, who had been abducted by armed men, was found on the Aleppo-Damascus road.

24. At 1500 hours, armed men in the village of Hamamah opened fire on the home of Rashid al-Ghafari, injuring two persons and accidentally killing one of their own men, Qudur Muhammad Sanqar.

25. At 1600 hours, seven bodies in a state of decay were found in and removed from an old well in Sheikh Yusuf. Two of the bodies were identified, and gunshot wounds were determined to be the cause of death.

26. At 1900 hours, an armed terrorist group broke into the home of Chief Warrant Officer Jamal Abd al-Khaliq, head of the Ra's al-Husn border office, took him to an unidentified location, beat and insulted him and asked him to leave his place of residence.

Dayr al-Zawr governorate

27. Engineering units defused two explosive devices near the Directorate of Communications and the central park.

28. At 2100 hours, an explosive device was detonated at the main offices of the leadership of a branch of the Revolutionary Youth Union. The only damage was material.

29. At 1515 hours, armed men attacked the joint security patrols at the old police stations in the city of Abu Kamal, killing an officer and one civilian and injuring three others.

30. At 0100 hours, an armed group opened fire on security checkpoints at the Ghassan Abbud and Sina'ah roundabouts.

31. At 0800 hours, an armed group abducted police officer Mansur Dahham al-Ahmad. He was subsequently released.

32. At 0115 hours, an armed man attempted to break into the military barracks. He was fired on and fled.

33. At 1400 hours, 70 armed men attacked and took over the border guard post. One officer was injured and weapons were stolen from the post.

34. At 1600 hours, two explosive devices were defused. They had been placed in the city by a terrorist group.

35. At 2200 hours, 70 armed men opened fire on and fired rocket-propelled grenades towards law enforcement personnel in Busayrah.

36. At 2300 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on military installations.

Dar'a governorate

37. A 100-kg explosive device was detonated in the town of Saham al-Jawlan as a law enforcement forces patrol was passing. Eleven officers were killed.

38. A Government vehicle allocated to Busra Hospital was stolen by armed men. The driver was left behind.

39. An armed terrorist group opened fire on a petrol station belonging to Jamal al-Id and stole quantities of gas oil and petrol. They set fire to two of the pumps and shot at the third, causing damage estimated at 500,000 Syrian pounds.

40. An armed terrorist group detonated noise bombs on Sadd road, preventing personnel from reaching their work.

41. An armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement forces at the Busra square roundabout. Fire was returned; two police officers were injured and several terrorists were killed.

42. An armed terrorist group opened fire on a military barracks, injuring a chief warrant officer.

43. At 0030 hours, five armed men broke into the house of Yasir Jamal from the village of Jamrin near Busra al-Sham. They opened fire on him, injuring him in the right foot. He was taken to Suwaydah National Hospital.

44. At 0400 hours, the body of a civilian, Faisal Awad al-Masri, was found. He and his car had been set on fire to the east of the village of Hayalin. He had been abducted from the village of Hayt.

45. At 0600 hours, armed men opened fire on law enforcement forces and civilians, detonated noise bombs and set fire to tyres with a view to terrorizing civilians and preventing students from going to school and employees from going to their work. There was a clash with the armed men. Several of the attackers and two law enforcement officers were injured.

46. At 0730 hours, armed men erected a barricade on the Sheikh Miskin-Ibta' road and checked the identity cards of passers-by. First Warrant Officer Muhammad Musa Khalil was abducted.

47. At 0830 hours, a sniper fired at the office of the Chief of Police of Dar'a governorate.

48. At 0900 hours, the furniture and doors of the Nasib I secondary school were broken and destroyed.

49. At 1145 hours, law enforcement forces came under fire in Tasil.

50. At 1200 hours, a rocket was fired on a law enforcement forces patrol close to the town of Karak, killing Sergeant Rami Rajab and wounding four other men.

51. At 1200 hours, an anti-tank mine exploded in the town of Karak as a BMB vehicle passed, killing five men and destroying the vehicle.

52. At 1230 hours, law enforcement forces came under fire at the Aliqin-Mankat Hattab junction in Sanamayn. Two conscripts were injured.

53. At the same time, four armed men stole an ambulance that was responding to a car accident on the Hayt-Shajarah road.

54. At 1245 hours, armed men abducted conscript Mustapha Muhammad Fahd al-Za'bi from his home in the village of Musayfirah.

55. At 1400 hours, an explosive device that had been placed beside the Hayt-Shajarah road was detonated as law enforcement forces patrols were returning from their duties in the village of Hayt. Ten men were killed.

56. At 1440 hours, four armed men stole a private vehicle in the town of Busra al-Sham.

57. At the same time, Abdul-Salam Hussain Qasas was taken to Dar'a National Hospital after being hit by a stray bullet when he was on Sadd road in the Mahattah quarter of Dar'a.

58. At 1530 hours, as a group of men from the migration and passports department was returning from duty, they came under fire at the Khirbah-Busra al-Sham junction and their identity cards were stolen. Chief Warrant Officer Munir al-Sha'rani was killed and his revolver stolen and a police officer was injured.

59. At 1530 hours, a 10-kg explosive device that was primed for remote detonation was discovered near the Musa bin Nusayr mosque in the Qusur quarter of Dar'a Mahattah. It was defused.

60. At 1730 hours, armed men on the Dar'a-Suwaydah road stole a Government vehicle allocated to the Suwaydah governorate water authority.

61. At 1930 hours, the house of Chief Warrant Officer Khalid Khudr al-Sa'id was attacked and he and his daughter were fired on and injured.

62. At 2015 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement forces in Harak, wounding a lieutenant and two men.

63. At 2020 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on a law enforcement forces checkpoint in Tafas.

64. At 2200 hours, an armed terrorist group attacked and fired on a law enforcement forces checkpoint at the Jami' al-'Umari in Inkhil.

65. At 2245 hours, two bombs were thrown at a law enforcement forces checkpoint in Tafas.

66. Unidentified armed men attacked an army weapons store and stole 55 Russian rifles, 10 revolvers and 5 RPG launchers with 28 grenades.

Aleppo governorate

67. An armed terrorist group placed explosive devices in Nufutiyah and Mashfa Uthman streets in the Bab area, and in Shihabi street in Bab town. One device exploded in the town, killing Mustapha Riyadh al-Zain and injuring four other persons with shrapnel.

68. At 1200 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on security and police patrols in the Bab area, injuring seven men and killing three civilians and injuring several more.

69. At 1600 hours, 100 armed men attacked and fired on the police station in Bab.

70. At 1630 hours, two 3-kg explosive devices that were primed for remote detonation were discovered near the Basil roundabout in the Rabi' quarter. They were defused.

Tartus governorate

71. After midnight on Thursday night, dynamite was detonated in Baniyas close to the Jalal Khadam school. No damage was done.

Damascus governorate

72. A noise bomb was detonated in Maysat square, near the Jisr al-Abyad quarter. There were no injuries.

73. A noise bomb was detonated in the Rawdat al-Maydan quarter. There were no injuries.

74. An explosive device was detonated in Nafaq al-Baytarah, damaging an ambulance.

75. A noise bomb was detonated in alley No. 5 of the Zain al-Abidin quarter, close to the Muhajirin committee of the Women's Union. There were no injuries.

76. At 1230 hours, an explosive device fitted with a remote-controlled timer, weighing some 5 kg, was detonated in a Mitsubishi fire engine, licence plate No. 892738 (Damascus), at the Baytarah roundabout. The fire engine was on its way to put out a fire in Sayyidah Zaynab. Only material damage was sustained.

77. At 1330 hours, an explosive device was detonated on the pavement behind the Muhajirin municipality, in alley No. 5. The only damage was material.

78. At 1345 hours, when some 300 persons were gathering in the Shurta quarter of the Tadamun camp, there was an explosion and gunfire in the area of the road that branches off from the ring road in the direction of Zahira al-Hadithah.

79. At 1730 hours, a 100-kg remote-controlled explosive device was discovered and defused inside a park in the Rukn al-Din area. Another device was found attached to a Mercedes vehicle belonging to Muhammad Adil Khawli in the Mazzah area. It was also defused.

80. The body of one person, who had been shot in the head, was taken to the Hariri Hospital in Yalda.

81. At 2000 hours, an armed group opened fire on and killed civilian Munib al-Baldi near the Zamalka bridge.

82. At 2145 hours, commercial premises were set alight and photographed on the Dar'a highway near the Tufahah bakery.

Rif Dimashq governorate

83. Terrorists in the town of Tall destroyed a four-room mud-brick building on the farm belonging to Haitham al-Suwaydi.

84. Three law enforcement forces men were injured when an unidentified man carrying a revolver fired on them as they were breaking up a demonstration.

85. The body was discovered of Walid Husain Mahmud, a Palestinian-Syrian who had lived in Dayr al-Asafir and worked as a carpenter for concrete work. He had been shot and his body showed signs of torture.

86. A noise bomb was detonated in a stadium near the Benetton factory. No damage was done.

87. Ahmad Hamuda, born in 1983, was shot in the chest and taken to the Mujtahid Hospital.

88. The body of Ahmad bin Haidar Sharibah was found. He had been shot in the chest when demonstrators opened fire near the court.

89. An army checkpoint in Irbin was fired on. No one was injured.

90. At 1300 hours, a military vehicle was taken from its driver, who was beaten, on the Rayhan-Shayfuniyah road.

91. At 1325 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement forces in Ghutah, killing Staff Sergeant Ali Kamil al-Ali.

92. At 1425 hours, an explosive device was detonated in the Daff al-Shawk area.

93. At 1530 hours, as Brigadier Abdul-Karim Abdul-Rahim, Chief of Kafr Susah police, was returning to his home in Minin, he was stopped in Tall by some 20 armed men who blindfolded him and took him and his police vehicle to an unidentified house. He was photographed and released some three hours later.

94. At 1745 hours, men guarding the military barracks in the Nasiriyah-Bi'r al-Safadi area came under fire. Conscript Muhammad Zakaria Daraj was killed and his rifle was stolen.

95. At 2350 hours, conscript Ali Khudur came under fire and was killed and his car was stolen. The person who had been with him was injured.

Hama governorate

96. At 0000 hours, an armed group abducted police officer Ahmad bin Ali Isa and beat him, demanding that he should become a renegade. When they had finished with him, he was taken to hospital.

97. Two explosive devices were defused in the Sabuniyah quarter.

98. A law enforcement forces man was targeted by a sniper and killed close to the Bahrah roundabout.

99. An armed terrorist group abducted a civilian, Hassun Muhammad Rajab Kairawan, from his home in Khan Shaykhun. They tortured and beat him and then released him.

100. A law enforcement forces patrol was targeted in Alayliyat. One man was injured.

101. At 0300 hours, a civilian, Ahmad Azkahi, was abducted from his home in Qal'at al-Madiq.

102. At 0730 hours, an armed terrorist group placed two 60-kg explosive devices near the Sabuniyah roundabout. They were defused by men from the engineers corps.

103. At 0800 hours, an armed terrorist group set fire to and destroyed several houses and commercial premises belonging to the Jawash family in Tayyibat al-Mam.

104. At 0830 hours, a terrorist group opened fire on and killed police officer Ibrahim Mustapha in the Aleppo Road quarter. They stole his weapon.

105. At 0900 hours, an armed group placed two explosive devices on the Aleppo Road, close to the Bahrah roundabout. A further two devices were placed near the Sabahi roundabout. They were defused by men from the engineers corps.

106. At 1000 hours, an armed terrorist group attacked the Khulud car company in Mu'ardis, destroying or plundering its assets and stealing a sum of money from the company owner.

107. At 1100 hours, four armed terrorists attacked Judge Imad Jabir al-Muhammad on the Ghab-Jisr Shughur road and stole his car.

108. At 1100 hours, the body was found of a man in his thirties. He had been partially burnt and his head had been smashed in.

109. At 1115 hours, an armed terrorist group placed five explosive devices between the Sabahi roundabout and the memorial near the traffic department.

110. At 1320 hours, an armed terrorist group placed an explosive device to the west of the bakery in the Ta'awaniyah quarter. It was defused by men from the military engineers units.

111. At 1330 hours, a bomb exploded to the east of the Lataminah road, in a farm belonging to a civilian, Abdul-Qadir al-Khalil. Several children who had been playing inside the farm were injured and one was killed.

112. At 1345 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement forces near the Shuhada' mosque in the Sabuniyah quarter. Seven of the group were arrested.

113. At 1350 hours, an explosive device was detonated by remote control as a law enforcement patrol was making its rounds in the Sabuniyah quarter, injuring seven officers and causing damage to a vehicle.

114. At 1410 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement forces in the town of Qal'at al-Madiq, injuring one officer.

115. At 1420 hours, a terrorist group opened fire on a law enforcement patrol on the Hama-Aleppo road, injuring one officer.

116. At 1450 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on a law enforcement checkpoint in the Shahba' quarter, which returned fire.

117. At 1530 hours, an explosive device detonated near the Sabahi roundabout as law enforcement patrols were passing. There were no injuries.

118. At 1900 hours, an armed terrorist group broke into the farm of Mustafa Khadr Abid and opened fire on the persons who were there, killing Muhammad Husain Abidu and injuring the owner of the farm and a child, Fawaz al-Muhsin.

119. At 1930 hours, armed men attempted to break into the Department of Transportation in Salamiyah.

120. At 2015 hours, a suicide attacker detonated a car bomb at an army barracks, killing two civilians who were on the premises and two soldiers, and injuring three officers and 18 soldiers. Two military vehicles and eight civilian vehicles sustained material damage.

121. At 2220 hours, gunshots were fired from residential buildings at two law enforcement patrols in the Farrayah quarter, injuring a police officer.

122. At 2300 hours, an armed terrorist group abducted conscript Mahmud al-Muhammad from his home in the village of Qastun.

Syrian-Iraqi border

123. At 0710 hours, an armed terrorist group attempted to infiltrate from Iraqi territory for the purpose of smuggling. A border guard was injured, and 20 armed men were captured.

Number of attacks and violations committed by armed terrorist groups from 2000 hours on 19 April 2012 to 2000 hours on 20 April 2012

Killed		Wounded		Abducted		Armed persons		Firing of weapons by armed persons		Response by law enforcement forces to the firing of weapons	Explosive devices			Robberies			Attempted infiltration by armed persons				Attacks, brigandry and setting of fires		Material damage	
Civilians	Law enforcement officers	Civilians	Law enforcement officers	Civilians	Law enforcement officers	Arrested	Wanted	Civilians	Law enforcement officers		Exploded	Defused	Exploded in manufacturing	Public	Private	Theft of weapons	Lebanon	Turkey	Iraq	Jordan	Civilians	Law enforcement officers	Public	Private
1	19	1	58	1	6	33	3	3	33	11	4	9	—	1	1	3	—	—	1	—	6 attacks	1 incident of brigandry	1	2

United Nations S/2012/266

Security Council

Distr.: General
26 April 2012

Original: English

Letter dated 18 April 2012 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), established by Security Council resolution 1509 (2003) of 19 September 2003, and extended by resolution 2008 (2011) of 16 September 2011.

Following the usual consultations, I would like to inform you of my intention to appoint Ms. Karin Landgren (Sweden) as my Special Representative for Liberia. She will replace Ms. Ellen Margrethe Løj (Denmark), who completed her assignment in January 2012. I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to Ms. Løj for her contribution to UNMIL and Liberia.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

12-32130 (E) 260412

Please recycle

United Nations S/2012/267

Security Council

Distr.: General
26 April 2012

Original: English

Letter dated 26 April 2012 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 18 April 2012 concerning your intention to appoint Ms. Karin Landgren (Sweden) as your Special Representative for Liberia (S/2012/266), has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.

(*Signed*) Susan E. **Rice**
President of the Security Council

12-32136 (E) 260412

Please recycle

United Nations S/2012/268

Security Council

Distr.: General
27 April 2012

Original: English

Identical letters dated 23 April 2012 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Following my letters dated 16, 17, 18, 19 and 23 April 2012, and upon instruction from my Government, I have the honour to attach herewith a detailed list of violations of the plan for cessation of violence that were committed by armed groups in Syria on 21 April 2012 (see annex).

It would be highly appreciated if the present letter and its annex were urgently circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

12-32352 (E) 110512 150512

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Annex to the identical letters dated 23 April 2012 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

Saturday, 21 April 2012

Homs governorate

1. Shots were fired at law enforcement forces checkpoints and armed men deployed in Khalidiyah, Karm Shamsham, Qarabis, Dhahr al-Maghara, the city centre markets, Wadi al-Sayih, Shamas, Matahin, Bab Tadmur, Bab al-Durayb and Adawiyah.

2. Armed men deployed in Talbisah and the surrounding countryside, as well as in Tall Kalakh in the Husn–Zara region.

3. In the town of Husn, armed men fired missiles at the citadel.

4. Armed men targeted a law enforcement forces patrol opposite the Ubayd petrol station in Talbisah, wounding its members. Law enforcement units came to the aid of the patrol, killing three armed men.

5. There was an exchange of fire between armed groups and members of the law enforcement forces in the town of Husn.

6 Shots were fired from a sniper rifle at the headquarters of the law enforcement forces. No-one was injured.

7. At 0600 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire with sniper rifles and automatic rifles from the direction of the garages, the Qadmus station and Qusur on members of the law enforcement forces stationed to the north and east of the Mimas road, killing conscript Ahmad Muhammad al-Id and wounding one other.

8. At 0600 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire from Khalidiyah on law enforcement forces, killing the civilians Usama al-Hassan and Ayman al-Hashm.

9. At 0630 hours, an armed terrorist group opened intense fire with sniper rifles on members of the law enforcement forces in Zayr Street, wounding one.

10. At 0800, an armed terrorist group opened fire with sniper rifles from Bab Hud and Suq al-Hashish districts on members of the law enforcement forces stationed beside the engineers' building.

11. At 0900 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire with sniper rifles from the direction of Jurat al-Shayyah quarter on members of the law enforcement forces.

12. At 0900 hours, an armed terrorist group opened intense fire on members of the law enforcement forces in Qusur district.

13. At 0900 hours, an armed terrorist group shot and killed Ubayda Mahmud Jawad.

14. At 1000 hours, an armed terrorist group opened sniper fire from Warsha and Bab al-Durayb districts.

15. At 1000 hours, 14 unidentified bodies were taken to the military hospital in Homs from Bayyadah, Dayr Ba'albah and Qusur quarters. They included the body of a woman and the body of Muhsin Ali al-Uwayni. Nine of the bodies had gunshot wounds and five had been completely burned.

16. At 1100 hours, an armed terrorist group destroyed and set fire to furniture in the office of the lawyer Kifah Jerjis Sa'ud in the Hurriyah Building, Hamidiyah quarter.

17. At 1100 hours, an armed terrorist group opened sniper fire from Bab Hud quarter on the citadel.

18. At 1400 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on members of the law enforcement forces at Rastan, killing conscript Mustafa Imam.

19. At 1600 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on the exterior of the Homs governorate police building, wounding a staff sergeant.

20. At 1600 hours, an armed terrorist group stole the car of Mahir Muhammad al-Shihab from in front of his house in the town of Qusayr.

21. At 1630 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on a military bus transporting soldiers on leave that was parked on the right-hand side of the road in Shinshar district.

22. At 1730 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on a military vehicle at the Qusayr bridge.

23. At 1730 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on a military vehicle on the Homs–Aleppo road, wounding two soldiers.

24. At 1800 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on the gate of a law enforcement forces barracks at the Talbisah bridge, wounding 4 persons, including two officers.

25. At 2115 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement forces in Khalidiyah, killing conscript Sa'd al-Din Mahmud Sheikh Sa'idah and wounding two others.

26. At 2200 hours, an armed terrorist group stole the sum of 500,000 Syrian pounds, gold jewellery, mobile phones and a military pistol from the home of Abdulnafi' Talal Murad.

27. The bodies of conscripts Muhammad Ahmad al-Abd and Manar Ahmad Amari were taken to the military hospital, together with 24 military personnel, including an officer, who had been injured by shrapnel and gunfire in various parts of the city and surrounding countryside.

Idlib governorate

28. At 0600 hours, an armed terrorist group fired shots and rocket-propelled grenades at law enforcement forces checkpoints at the Bazabur–Ariha–Jabal Arba'in intersection, wounding one person.

29. At 0630 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on and attacked the immigration and passport office at Bab al-Hawa, abducting four policemen and stealing an automatic rifle.

30. At 0700 hours, an armed terrorist group blocked the international highway at Khan Shaykhun–Saraqib, in Ma'arrat al-Nu'man district, abducting a policeman and a civilian.

31. At 0800 hours, an armed terrorist group planted two single-trigger explosive devices of between 50 and 70 kilograms on the Shaykhun–Ma'arrat al-Nu'man road; they were defused by engineering units.

32. Armed men deployed in Ma'arrah and surrounding countryside, Harim and the countryside to the east of Jisr al-Shughur.

33. There was sporadic gunfire in Saraqib, Ariha, Harim and Ma'arrah.

34. An explosive device was detonated by a farm tractor between the villages of Zarzur and Darkush, causing only material damage.

35. An armed terrorist group abducted Chief Warrant Officer Bassam Ibrahim Marwah from the village of Dama, Jisr al-Shughur; they beat and tortured him, causing severe injuries and bruising.

36. An armed terrorist group opened fire on a military guard unit, wounding one soldier.

Dayr al-Zawr governorate

37. An armed terrorist group opened fire on members of the law enforcement forces at Abu Kamal, killing policeman Hussein Abbas and wounding four others, including a lieutenant.

38. Some 20 armed men set up a roadblock at the village of Tayana on the Dayr al-Zawr–Abu Kamal road and stopped and searched vehicles, looking for members of the army and security services.

39. An armed group in the town of Abu Kamal attacked a military vehicle using explosive device; the attack caused no damage.

40. Some 15 armed men set up roadblocks on the Dayr al-Zawr–Busayrah road, between the villages of Dahlah and Sabhah, and stopped and searched vehicles. A General Intelligence officer and one other person were abducted at Dayr al-Zawr.

41. Two devices exploded in the district of Abu Kamal, the first near Fayha' Square and the second on a bridge near Hajjanah, without causing any injuries.

42. At 0120 hours, an armed terrorist group detonated an explosive device in front of the Revolutionary Youth Union building.

43. At 0200 hours, an armed terrorist group attacked the oil pipeline between the Tanak and Umar fields, near the village of Abu Hamam, detonating an explosive device that caused a fire to break out in the pipe.

44. At 0200 hours, an armed terrorist group fired shots at a military checkpoint at the globe roundabout in Thawrah quarter.

45. At 0230 hours, an armed terrorist group fired shots at the public roads office in Asharah, Mayadin district; the head of the centre was wounded by debris and taken to hospital.

46. At 0300 hours, an armed terrorist group in the area of Abu Hamam blew up the 16-inch diameter pipeline carrying crude oil from the Umar, Tanak and Ward fields. When technicians arrived to repair it, they were surrounded by some 150–200 armed men until an army unit arrived and freed them.

47. At 0830 hours, an armed terrorist group stopped vehicles travelling on the Dayr al-Zawr–Busayrah road, at the village of Dahla in Khisham district.

48. At 0920 hours, an armed terrorist group attacked public and private property in Abu Kamal, wounding four members of the law enforcement forces.

49. At 1030 hours, an armed terrorist group planted an explosive device by the Hajjanah road in Qubban district; it was defused.

50. At 1230 hours, an armed terrorist group detonated two explosive devices as a vehicle distributing food to members of the law enforcement forces was passing the entrance to the fisheries administration, causing material damage.

51. At 1300 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on members of the law enforcement forces in Abu Kamal, killing one and injuring two others.

52. At 1300 hours, an explosive device was detonated as a vehicle distributing food to the army was passing; no injuries were caused.

53. At 1700 hours, an armed terrorist group set fire to the oil leaking from a pipeline that had been sabotaged. In the ensuing skirmish army troops, Muhammad Hussein al-Hussein, a soldier, was wounded; he was taken to the military hospital.

54. At 1715 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on members of the law enforcement forces in Dayr al-Zawr, killing conscript Fadi al-Shayhan.

55. At 1730 hours, on the Dayr al-Zawr–Mayadin highway, an armed terrorist group seized a Government vehicle belonging to Furat Petroleum Company. The vehicle was being driven by technician Ali Ajmal (an Indian national).

56. At 1900 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on a law enforcement forces checkpoint in the village of Suway'iyah.

57. At 2000 hours, an armed terrorist group abducted, beat and tortured conscript Hilman Khalafan al-Azzab in the town of Quriyah. He was beaten, tortured, and videotaped declaring that he had deserted from the army. He was also robbed of his military identity card.

58. At 2130 hours, an armed terrorist group abducted conscript Mazin Muhammad Hadou He was beaten, robbed of his military identity card and videotaped declaring that he had deserted from the army.

59. At 2325 hours, an armed terrorist group abducted conscript Hudhayfa Jawda al-Illa in the area of Abu Kamal.

60. At 2400 hours, a 10-man armed terrorist group entered the Sur water pumping station in Busayrah region. The guard, Fadhil Hanish al-Ghadhban, was beaten and his 7.62 calibre rifle stolen, together with two magazines and 20 live rounds of the same calibre and a canvas carrying case. The telephone PBX system was smashed. A security system consisting of a 19-inch Samsung monitor and a BVR processing and storage system with reserve processor was stolen.

Dar'a governorate

61. An explosive device was detonated in the town of Jizah, killing one civilian and injuring another.

62. In the town of Atman, a 350-kg high-explosive device that had been placed in an agricultural vehicle was defused.

63. Army units carried out a search operation in eastern Karak town, killing a number of armed men and wounding others. Two members of the law enforcement forces were killed.

64. Armed men seized a Government vehicle belonging to the Dar'a Electricity Company, between Ibta' and Sheikh Miskin.

65. Unidentified armed men attacked the home of Chief Warrant Officer Muhammad Mas'ud in the town of Ghabab.

66. A law enforcement checkpoint in the town of Uthman stopped a Toyota pickup truck, license plate No. 977221, containing a 300-kg canister of explosives that had been primed.

67. The body of the mukhtar of Musayfira, who had been abducted several days ago from farm land located between the towns of Musayfira and Sahwa, was found. The body showed signs of torture.

68. At 0100 hours, an armed terrorist group fire on a law enforcement checkpoint in Nawa, injuring one conscript.

69. At 0540 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on a law enforcement checkpoint from various locations.

70. At 0600 hours, as law enforcement forces were searching for wanted persons in eastern Karak town and the surrounding countryside, there was an exchange of fire with armed persons. Two men were killed and two officers and 12 men were injured.

71. At 0800 hours, the body of a man in his thirties with stab wounds above the right hip and gunshot wounds in the lower neck was found behind the Manshiyah mosque in Dar'a city. The body was taken to the National Hospital in Dar'a, where the victim was identified as Ali al-Salkhadi Umra, 30 years of age, from the town of Al-Nu'aymah.

72. At 0830 hours, an explosive device was detonated on the main street of the locality of Jazirah. Nariman Ahmad Abdulrahman (born in 1994 in Jizah), sustained shrapnel wounds and dislocated her shoulder. Her 30-year-old brother, Qusay Umrah, was killed.

73. At 0900 hours, three armed, masked men on the Shaykh Miskin-Ibta' road stole a double-cabin pickup truck, licence plate No. 977168 (Dar'a), belonging to the emergency service of the electricity authority office in Shaykh Miskin.

74. At 1130 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement officers in the eastern Karak town, injuring four conscripts.

75. At 1500 hours, an armed terrorist group mingling with demonstrators opened fire on a law enforcement checkpoint in Harak as a delegation of international

observers was making its way to the checkpoint, injuring a lieutenant and several conscripts. The observers were escorted to safety.

76. At 1600 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on a bus carrying passengers at the Ma'rabah turnoff, injuring the civilian Asma' Yusuf al-Awdah.

77. At 1600 hours, an armed terrorist group travelling in a car attacked the Mahajjah police station, killing conscript Fu'ad al-Hasan, stealing his weapons and injuring police officers. The car was impounded.

78. At 1800 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement officers in the town of Hayt, injuring a corporal.

79. At 1830 hours, an armed terrorist group killed Muhammad Ahmad al-Badawah and dumped his body in the main street of Shajarah district.

80. At 1950 hours, armed men opened fire on army checkpoints in the city of Harak.

81. At 2200 hours, armed men fired rocket-propelled grenades and machine-guns at the Ghabaghib police station. The police officers returned fire; no-one was injured.

Aleppo governorate

82. An armed terrorist group in the city of Bab blocked the roads using vehicles loaded with gravel and sand.

83. At 2015 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on a law enforcement forces patrol in Furqan. Chief Warrant Officer Husam al-Majid was killed, another officer was injured and civilian vehicles were damaged. Part of the facade of a Banque Bemo Saudi Fransi branch was destroyed.

84. At 2020 hours, seven armed men attacked a civilian guard in the employ of the Public Drinking Water Authority, stealing his weapons and some ammunition.

85. At 0600 hours, an armed terrorist group fired on the guard of a military barracks, causing material damage.

86. At 0900 hours, an armed terrorist group attacked the village of Babis. The villagers were able to repulse the attack and cause substantial casualties among the attackers. Eight terrorists were killed and a machine-gun, five Kalashnikov rifles, a pickup truck and a portable two-way radio were seized. Two villagers were wounded and taken to Aleppo Hospital.

87. At 0910, three bodies were discovered beside a dirt road leading to the youth housing opposite the Castello restaurant. Upon investigation, it was determined that the victims had been shot in the head and their clothes had been pulled over their heads. Four bullet casings from a 9 mm military pistol were found at the site. Two of the victims were identified: Umar Salim bin Muhammad Ali (mother's name Hamidah; born 1994 in Darkush), a resident of Sukari quarter, and Umar Abud bin Abdulsalam (mother's name Fatimah; 18 years old), also a resident of Sukari quarter.

88. At 1500 hours, on the Zarbah-Aleppo road, an armed terrorist group in a vehicle fired on another vehicle carrying three officers from the Management College, injuring the officers.

Ladhiqiyah governorate

89. In Haffah, an armed terrorist group intercepted a shared taxi that travels the Ghab line. In addition to its driver, the vehicle was carrying seven young persons. The terrorist forced five young women from the vehicle and took them to the village of Aku in Kinnsibba locality.

Damascus governorate

90. Some 20 armed persons in a vehicle opened fire from the vicinity of the cultural centre in Yarmuk to Urubah Street.

Rif Dimashq governorate

91. In Sabburah, an explosive device that had been placed underneath a pickup truck was detonated, killing three soldiers of the 4th Division.

92. At 0700, an armed terrorist group hijacked a bus carrying workers in the Shayfuniah area.

93. At 1330 hours, an armed terrorist group fired on the guard of a military barracks in Qarah, injuring a soldier.

94. At 1330 hours, an armed gang abducted four civilians, Rasmi al-Khawli, Abdu al-Maghribi, Qasim Kan'an and Muhammad Kan'an, in Mayda'a.

95. At 1430, an armed terrorist group detonated an explosive device near a law enforcement forces checkpoint in Kiswah.

96. At 1515 hours, an armed terrorist group detonated an explosive device in the Sabburah area as a law enforcement patrol was passing. The explosion killed Staff Sergeant Mahir Zayfah and conscript Farah Khalid and injured two other members of the law enforcement forces.

97. Three vehicles and a van carrying armed persons stormed Duma Hospital and stole a white Mercedes vehicle registered in Ladhiqiyah and abducted its driver, Khalid Juriyah, of the emergency medical services unit.

98. Ahmad al-Salim (born in 1961), a civilian employed by the airports authority, was abducted and his vehicle stolen in Nashabiyah. He was subsequently released.

99. The body of Ahmad Uthman Ahmad (born in 1942 in Nashabiyah) was discovered in the town of Hazzah. He had been killed by a shot to the head.

100. A shared-taxi dispatcher was abducted in Irbin. Armed persons questioned him regarding the movement of the supervisor of the locality, whom they asked him to kill. He was released some four hours later.

101. The body of Nabil Mayya, a professor who teaches at private and Lebanese universities, was discovered in the Assad area; he had been killed with a sharp instrument.

102. In Nashabiyah, some 15 armed persons abducted the civilian Mahmud Khattab, a candidate for the People's Assembly, and stole his vehicle in the village of Bahhariyah.

103. The body of Salim bin Abdulmu'in (born in 1978) was discovered in Irbin; he had been hit by three bullets.

Hama governorate

104. At 0200 hours, an armed terrorist group fired on law enforcement forces near the Halfaya National Hospital.

105. At 0215 hours, an armed terrorist group fired on a law enforcement checkpoint in the village of Taqsis, injuring a conscript.

106. At 0800 hours, an armed terrorist group shot and injured Mazin Mustafa al-Qasim.

107. At 1500 hours, an armed terrorist group shot and killed Ahmad Muhammad al-Umar in front of his shop in the Nazlat al-Jazdan area.

108. At 1600 hours, an armed terrorist group fired on a patrol that was taking food to the law enforcement forces checkpoints in the Aleppo road quarter, injuring some conscripts.

109. At 1700 hours, armed terrorist group attacked law enforcement forces, detonating an explosive device near the Furusiyah roundabout in the quarter south of the stadium.

110. At 1845 hours, an armed terrorist group fired on law enforcement forces in Arba'in quarter, killing Sergeant Wa'il Hasan and injuring another member of the law enforcement forces.

111. An armed terrorist group opened fire from between some residential buildings on a law enforcement forces checkpoint near the Civil Defence building.

Syrian-Iraqi border

112. At 0100 hours, an armed terrorist group attempted to infiltrate and fired on the border guard, injuring a member of the guard.

United Nations S/2012/269

Security Council

Distr.: General
27 April 2012

Original: English

Letter dated 24 April 2012 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to the United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic (UNSMIS), established by the Security Council in its resolution 2043 (2012).

Following the usual consultations, I would like to inform you of my intention to appoint Major General Robert Mood (Norway) as the Chief Military Observer and Head of Mission of UNSMIS.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

12-32337 (E) 270412

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United Nations S/2012/270

Security Council

Distr.: General
27 April 2012

Original: English

Letter dated 27 April 2012 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 24 April 2012 (S/2012/269) concerning your intention to appoint Major General Robert Mood (Norway) as the Chief Military Observer and Head of Mission of the United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention contained in your letter.

(*Signed*) Susan E. **Rice**
President of the Security Council

12-32343 (E) 270412

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United Nations A/66/783–S/2012/271

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
27 April 2012

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-sixth session

Agenda items 35, 39, 67 and 83

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

The rule of law at the national and international levels

Security Council
Sixty-seventh year

Letter dated 25 April 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

According to mass media reports, the Republic of Armenia is planning to hold, in July 2012, so-called "presidential elections" in the occupied Daghlyq Garabagh (Nagorno Karabakh) region of the Republic of Azerbaijan. In this regard, on instructions from my Government, I have the honour to state the following.

It has been internationally recognized, including by the General Assembly and the Security Council, that the Daghlyq Garabagh region and seven surrounding districts of the Republic of Azerbaijan are under Armenian military occupation. Armenia used military force to occupy the territory of Azerbaijan and to establish on it the ethnically constructed subordinate separatist entity, which is ultimately nothing other than the product of aggression and racial discrimination and which survives by virtue of Armenia's political, military, economic and other support. The illegality of the separatist entity and its structures has been repeatedly stated at the international level in the most unambiguous manner. This entity is entirely unrecognized as such; it is essentially under the Republic of Armenia's direction and control.

The Republic of Azerbaijan has repeatedly stated that, despite ongoing political efforts towards the negotiated settlement of the conflict based on international law, the policy and practice of the Republic of Armenia, the occupying Power, implemented through, inter alia, various illegal activities in the occupied

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territories of Azerbaijan, clearly testify to its intention to secure the annexation of these territories.

This is not the first time that the Republic of Armenia, in open defiance of the Charter of the United Nations, fundamental principles of international law and relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, as well as the Constitution and national legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, has held so-called "elections" in the occupied Daghlyq Garabagh region of Azerbaijan. It is well established, however, that democracy cannot be propagated by the sword and that an illegal act cannot produce legal rights. Therefore, against the background of continuing aggression against and occupation and ethnic cleansing of the captured territories of Azerbaijan, the arranging of any kind of voting process there is a priori null and void and can in no way impose a unilateral solution.

The international community has unequivocally condemned all previous "elections" in the occupied Daghlyq Garabagh region of Azerbaijan. My Government therefore expects that the United Nations and its Member States will again voice their unequivocal protest against the above-mentioned provocative and illegal action, which undermines the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan, demonstrates contempt for human rights and fundamental freedoms and jeopardizes the ongoing political efforts towards the settlement of the conflict. We call upon the international community to demand that the leadership of the Republic of Armenia cease its destructive policy of annexation and ethnic cleansing, renounce attempts to discredit the peace process and ensure that the occupation of the territories of Azerbaijan is ended.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 35, 39, 67 and 83, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Agshin **Mehdiyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/66/786–S/2012/272

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
30 April 2012

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-sixth session
Agenda item 35
Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

Security Council
Sixty-seventh year

Identical letters dated 27 April 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia dated 26 April 2012, regarding the postponement of the April 24 Gali meeting of the Incident Prevention and Response Mechanisms (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex issued as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 35.

(*Signed*) Alexander **Lomaia**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

12-32564 (E) 010512

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Annex to the identical letters dated 27 April 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia regarding the postponement of the April 24 Gali meeting of the Incident Prevention and Response Mechanisms

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia expresses its deep concern regarding the postponement of the April 24 Gali meeting of the Incident Prevention and Response Mechanisms and regarding the imminent danger of not having the European Union Monitoring Mission (EUMM) participate in the future meetings of the Mechanisms.

The Georgian side wants to stress the importance of the Incident Prevention and Response Mechanisms (IPRMs) as key instruments for dispelling tensions on the ground and confidence building. It is totally unacceptable that Moscow and its proxy regimes are attempting to unilaterally change the format and modalities of the meetings, thus undermining the whole process of the Geneva international discussions. Procedural and agenda-related aspects of the IPRMs and Geneva meetings have been agreed by all participants and observance of the established rules is absolutely crucial for maintaining smooth continuation of the negotiation process. The responsibility for hampering, or breakdown of, the dialogue formats will rest solely with Moscow.

The Georgian side would like to stress that the recent démarche against EUMM is just one component in the chain of actions aimed at diminishing the role of the international organizations acting in Georgia. The postponement of the Gali IPRM was preceded by the continuous attempts of Moscow to limit the role of EUMM and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in the Tskhinvali IPRM, as well as barring the entry of EUMM monitors to the occupied regions and refusing the establishment of a strong United Nations and OSCE presence on the ground. These and other démarches against EUMM clearly demonstrate that the Russian side is uncomfortable with a neutral and impartial international presence on the territory of Georgia.

The Georgian side calls on Moscow to ensure that the work of the IPRMs and the Geneva international discussions proceeds in an unhindered way and that the objections regarding the role of EUMM in the IPRMs and the Geneva international discussions are promptly removed. The Georgian side also calls on the international community to adequately assess the situation and engage in a serious dialogue with Moscow over the importance of fulfilling existing international obligations, including the withdrawal of the Russian troops and allowing the international monitors to the occupied regions.

Tbilisi, 26 April 2012

United Nations A/66/785–S/2012/273

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
30 April 2012

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-sixth session
Agenda item 43
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Sixty-seventh year

Letter dated 26 April 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 26 April 2012, addressed to you by Mr. Hilmi Akil, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I would be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ertuğrul **Apakan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

12-32558 (E) 020512

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Annex to the letter dated 26 April 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letters dated 21 March 2012 and 11 April 2012, addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representatives and circulated as documents of the General Assembly and of the Security Council (A/66/751-S/2012/173 and A/66/773-S/2012/217), which yet again contain well-known allegations of violations of "international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus", and to bring to your kind attention the following.

In response to such false allegations, I wish, once again, to reiterate that flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and consent of the appropriate authorities of the State, over which the Greek Cypriot administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or right of say whatsoever. It must be stated that claims of so-called violations of air traffic regulations are invalid, as the civil aviation authority of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is the only competent authority to provide air traffic and aeronautical information services.

As noted in our previous letters, such assertions are based on the false and illicit claim that the sovereignty of the Greek Cypriot administration extends over the whole island, including the territory of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. This pretentious contention by the Greek Cypriot side ignores the present realities on the island of Cyprus, namely, the existence of two independent States, each exercising sovereignty and jurisdiction within its respective territory.

Attempts by the Greek Cypriot side, through often-repeated false claims, to confer legitimacy upon an illegal administration will be futile since the Turkish Cypriot people will never give in to their unjust demands. What would indeed be conducive to a better atmosphere on the island would be for the Greek Cypriot side to stop arrogating for itself the rights and responsibilities it does not legally have, and to cease all hostilities towards the Turkish Cypriot people.

Furthermore, the Greek Cypriot administration should be reminded that its counterpart is, and has always been, the Turkish Cypriot side, not Turkey, and that its persistent denial of the Turkish Cypriot rights in the North of the island does not bode well for the prospects of a settlement of the Cyprus conflict in line with the established United Nations parameters, namely a partnership based on a bizonal, bicommunal federation with the political equality of the two constituent States.

The Greek Cypriot side's hostile stance against Turkey and the Turkish Cypriots and its use of every available outlet to repeat these fabricated accusations are in line with its policy of escalating tension between the two sides and undermining the process of negotiations on the island. The Greek Cypriot leadership's lack of enthusiasm for a settlement was further demonstrated most recently by their intense efforts to prevent the convening of the high-level international meeting which would have helped successfully conclude the process before 1 July 2012, as you also pointed out in your letter of 6 January 2012 to the two leaders.

It is unfortunate that the Turkish Cypriot side's vision of establishing a bizonal, bicommunal federation based on political equality, with two constituent States of equal status is not shared by the Greek Cypriot side, which prefers to gain time in the hope of dictating the terms of a likely settlement in the future. Their failure to reciprocate our goodwill and determination to find a just and equitable settlement to the Cyprus problem, and their unilateral, provocative actions in and around the island are not sources of encouragement for all those whose efforts are geared to the creation of conditions that would serve peace and stability in the region.

I would like to put on record once again that the Turkish Cypriot side is ready and doing its best to achieve a settlement in the form of a new partnership which will be in line with the established United Nations parameters and body of work.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Hilmi **Akil**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

United Nations S/2012/274

Security Council

Distr.: General
27 April 2012

Original: English

Letter dated 3 April 2012 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to forward to you the Seoul Communiqué, which was adopted at the 2012 Seoul Nuclear Security Summit, for the reference of the Security Council (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **Kim** Sook
Permanent Representative

12-32418 (E) 030512

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Annex to the letter dated 3 April 2012 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Communiqué of the 2012 Seoul Nuclear Security Summit

We, the leaders, gathered in Seoul on March 26 and 27, 2012, renew the political commitments generated at the 2010 Washington Nuclear Security Summit to work towards strengthening nuclear security, reducing the threat of nuclear terrorism and preventing terrorists, criminals, or other unauthorized actors from acquiring nuclear materials. Nuclear terrorism continues to be one of the most challenging threats to international security. Defeating this threat requires strong national measures and international cooperation, given its potential global political, economic, social and psychological consequences.

We reaffirm our shared goals of nuclear disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

Committed to seeking a safer world for all, we also all share the objective of nuclear security. We recognize that the Nuclear Security Summit is a valuable process at the highest political level, supporting our joint call to secure all vulnerable nuclear material in four years. In this regard, we welcome the substantive progress being made on the political commitments of participating States since the Washington Summit.

We stress the fundamental responsibility of States, consistent with their respective national and international obligations, to maintain effective security of all nuclear material, which includes nuclear materials used in nuclear weapons, and nuclear facilities under their control, and to prevent non-State actors from acquiring such materials and from obtaining information or technology required to use them for malicious purposes. We likewise recognize the fundamental responsibility of States to maintain effective security of other radioactive materials.

We reaffirm that measures to strengthen nuclear security will not hamper the rights of States to develop and utilize nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

Noting the essential role of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in facilitating international cooperation and supporting the efforts of States to fulfil their nuclear security responsibilities, we further stress the importance of regional and international cooperation, and encourage States to promote cooperation and outreach activities with international partners.

Noting the Fukushima accident of March 2011 and the nexus between nuclear security and nuclear safety, we consider that sustained efforts are required to address the issues of nuclear safety and nuclear security in a coherent manner that will help to ensure the safe and secure peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

We will continue to use the Washington Communiqué and workplan as a basis for our future work in advancing our nuclear security objectives. At this Summit in Seoul, we agree that we will make every possible effort to achieve further progress in the following important areas:

Global nuclear security architecture

1. We recognize the importance of multilateral instruments that address nuclear security, such as the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, as amended, and the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. We therefore encourage the universal adherence to these Conventions. We urge States in a position to do so to accelerate their domestic approval of the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, seeking to bring the Amendment into force by 2014. We acknowledge the important role of the United Nations in promoting nuclear security, support Security Council resolutions 1540 (2004) and 1977 (2011) in strengthening global nuclear security, and welcome the extension of the mandate of the Committee established under resolution 1540 (2004). We will strive to use the IAEA Nuclear Security Recommendations on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Nuclear Facilities (INFCIRC/225/Rev.5) document and related Nuclear Security Series documents, and reflect them in national practice.

2. We recognize the contributions since the 2010 Summit of international initiatives and processes such as the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, within their respective mandates and memberships. We welcome the wider participation in the Global Initiative and the Global Partnership and value its extension beyond 2012. Noting the importance of strengthening coordination and complementarity among nuclear security activities, we welcome the proposal of IAEA to organize an international conference in 2013. We welcome contributions from the industry, academia, institutes and civil society that promote nuclear security.

Role of the International Atomic Energy Agency

3. We reaffirm the essential responsibility and central role of IAEA in strengthening the international nuclear security framework, and recognize the value of the IAEA Nuclear Security Plan 2010-2013. We will work to ensure that IAEA continues to have the appropriate structure, resources and expertise needed to support the implementation of nuclear security objectives. To this end, we encourage States in a position to do so and the nuclear industry to increase voluntary contributions to the IAEA Nuclear Security Fund, as well as in kind contributions. We also encourage continued IAEA activities to assist, upon request, national efforts to establish and enhance nuclear security infrastructure through its various support programmes, and encourage States to make use of these IAEA resources.

Nuclear materials

4. Recognizing that highly enriched uranium and separated plutonium require special precautions, we re-emphasize the importance of appropriately securing, accounting for and consolidating these materials. We also encourage States to consider the safe, secure and timely removal and disposition of nuclear materials from facilities no longer using them, as appropriate, and consistent with national security considerations and development objectives.

5. We recognize that the development, within the framework of IAEA, of options for national policies on the management of highly enriched uranium will advance nuclear security objectives. We encourage States to take measures to minimize the

use of highly enriched uranium, including through the conversion of reactors from highly enriched to low enriched uranium fuel, where technically and economically feasible, taking into account the need for assured supplies of medical isotopes, and encourage States in a position to do so, by the end of 2013, to announce voluntary specific actions intended to minimize the use of highly enriched uranium. We also encourage States to promote the use of low enriched uranium fuels and targets in commercial applications such as isotope production, and in this regard, welcome relevant international cooperation on high-density low enriched uranium fuel to support the conversion of research and test reactors.

Radioactive sources

6. Taking into account that radioactive sources are widely used and can be vulnerable to malicious acts, we urge States to secure these materials, while bearing in mind their uses in industrial, medical, agricultural and research applications. To this end, we encourage States in a position to do so to continue to work towards the process of ratifying or acceding to the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism; reflect in national practices relevant IAEA Nuclear Security Series documents, the IAEA Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources and its supplementary document on the IAEA Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources; and establish national registers of high-activity radioactive sources where required. We also commit to working closely with IAEA to encourage cooperation on advanced technologies and systems, share best practices on the management of radioactive sources, and provide technical assistance to States upon their request. In addition, we encourage continued national efforts and international cooperation to recover lost, missing or stolen sources and to maintain control over disused sources.

Nuclear security and safety

7. Acknowledging that safety measures and security measures have in common the aim of protecting human life and health and the environment, we affirm that nuclear security and nuclear safety measures should be designed, implemented and managed in nuclear facilities in a coherent and synergistic manner. We also affirm the need to maintain effective emergency preparedness, response and mitigation capabilities in a manner that addresses both nuclear security and nuclear safety. In this regard, we welcome the efforts of IAEA to organize meetings to provide relevant recommendations on the interface between nuclear security and nuclear safety so that neither security nor safety are compromised. We also welcome the convening of the High-level Meeting on Nuclear Safety and Security, initiated by the Secretary-General, in New York on 22 September 2011. Noting that the security of nuclear and other radioactive materials also includes spent nuclear fuel and radioactive waste, we encourage States to consider establishing appropriate plans for the management of these materials.

Transportation security

8. We will continue efforts to enhance the security of nuclear and other radioactive materials while in domestic and international transport, and encourage States to share best practices and cooperate in acquiring the necessary technologies to this end. Recognizing the importance of a national layered defence against the loss or theft of nuclear and other radioactive materials, we encourage the

establishment of effective national nuclear material inventory management and domestic tracking mechanisms, where required, that enable States to take appropriate measures to recover lost and stolen materials.

Combating illicit trafficking

9. We underscore the need to develop national capabilities to prevent, detect, respond to and prosecute illicit nuclear trafficking. In this regard, we encourage action-oriented coordination among national capacities to combat illicit trafficking, consistent with national laws and regulations. We will work to enhance technical capabilities in the field of national inspection and detection of nuclear and other radioactive materials at the borders. Noting that several countries have passed export control laws to regulate nuclear transfers, we encourage further utilization of legal, intelligence and financial tools to effectively prosecute offences, as appropriate and consistent with national laws. In addition, we encourage States to participate in the IAEA Illicit Trafficking Database programme and to provide necessary information relating to nuclear and other radioactive materials outside regulatory control. We will work to strengthen cooperation among States and encourage them to share information, consistent with national regulations, on individuals involved in trafficking offences relating to nuclear and other radioactive materials, including through the Radiological and Nuclear Terrorism Prevention Unit of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the World Customs Organization.

Nuclear forensics

10. We recognize that nuclear forensics can be an effective tool in determining the origin of detected nuclear and other radioactive materials and in providing evidence for the prosecution of acts of illicit trafficking and malicious uses. In this regard, we encourage States to work with one another, as well as with IAEA, to develop and enhance nuclear forensics capabilities. In this regard, they may combine the skills of both traditional and nuclear forensics through the development of a common set of definitions and standards, undertake research and share information and best practices, as appropriate. We also underscore the importance of international cooperation both in technology and human resources development to advance nuclear forensics.

Nuclear security culture

11. Recognizing that investment in human capacity-building is fundamental to promoting and sustaining a strong nuclear security culture, we encourage States to share best practices and build national capabilities, including through bilateral and multilateral cooperation. At the national level, we encourage all stakeholders, including Governments, regulatory bodies, industry, academia, non-governmental organizations and the media, to fully commit to enhancing security culture and to maintain robust communication and coordination of activities. We also encourage States to promote human resources development through education and training. In this regard, we welcome the establishment of centres of excellence and other nuclear security training and support centres since the Washington Summit, and encourage the establishment of new centres. Furthermore, we welcome the effort by IAEA to promote networking among such centres to share experience and lessons learned and to optimize available resources. We also note the holding of the Nuclear

Industry Summit and the Nuclear Security Symposium on the eve of the Seoul Nuclear Security Summit.

Information security

12. We recognize the importance of preventing non-State actors from obtaining information, technology or expertise required to acquire or use nuclear materials for malicious purposes, or to disrupt information technology-based control systems at nuclear facilities. We therefore encourage States to continue to develop and strengthen national- and facility-level measures for the effective management of such information, including information on the procedures and protocols to protect nuclear materials and facilities; to support relevant capacity-building projects; and to enhance cyber security measures concerning nuclear facilities, consistent with the IAEA General Conference resolution on Nuclear Security (GC(55)/Res/10) and bearing in mind International Telecommunication Union resolution 174. We also encourage States to promote a security culture that emphasizes the need to protect nuclear security-related information; engage with scientific, industrial and academic communities in the pursuit of common solutions; and support IAEA in producing and disseminating improved guidance on protecting information.

International cooperation

13. We encourage all States to enhance their physical protection of and accounting system for nuclear materials, emergency preparedness and response capabilities and relevant legal and regulatory framework. In this context, we encourage the international community to increase international cooperation and to provide assistance, upon request, to countries in need on a bilateral, regional and multilateral level, as appropriate. In particular, we welcome the intent by IAEA to continue to lead efforts to assist States, upon request. We also reaffirm the need for various public diplomacy and outreach efforts to enhance public awareness of actions taken and capacities built to address threats to nuclear security, including the threat of nuclear terrorism.

* * *

We will continue to make voluntary and substantive efforts towards strengthening nuclear security and implementing political commitments made in this regard. We welcome the information on the progress made in the field of nuclear security since the Washington Summit provided by the participants at this Summit in Seoul. The next Nuclear Security Summit will be held in the Netherlands in 2014.

United Nations S/2012/275

Security Council

Distr.: General
27 April 2012

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo

I. Introduction and Mission priorities

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), by which the Council decided to establish the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) and requested that I report at regular intervals on the implementation of its mandate. It covers the activities of UNMIK, and developments related thereto, from 16 January to 15 April 2012.

2. The priorities of the Mission, to promote security, stability and respect for human rights in Kosovo and in the region, remain unchanged. In furtherance of its goals, UNMIK continues to intensify its constructive engagements with Pristina and Belgrade, the communities in Kosovo, and regional and international actors. The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the Kosovo Force (KFOR) continue to perform their roles within the framework of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999). In line with the statement by the President of the Security Council of 26 November 2008 (S/PRST/2008/44) and my report of 24 November 2008 (S/2008/692), the European Union Rule of Law Mission (EULEX) operates under the overall authority and within the status-neutral framework of the United Nations. The United Nations agencies, funds and programmes continue to work closely with the Mission.

II. Political developments

3. Following the successful conclusion of discussions on key issues in the dialogue, both Belgrade and Pristina advanced their European plans. At the beginning of March, the European Union member States voted to grant candidacy status to Serbia, which had been pending since its application in 2009. On 27 March, the European Commissioner for Enlargement formally launched a feasibility study for a Stabilization and Association Agreement between the European Union and Kosovo. These marked the most positive political developments in the reporting period, flowing from concrete progress in the European Union-facilitated dialogue.

4. Casting a shadow over these developments, however, was an increase in tension on the ground during the latter part of the reporting period. This was attributable in part to preparations for the Serbian elections to be held on 6 May and accompanying controversies about voting in Kosovo. It also seemed to derive, however, from a

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widening perception that fundamental resolution remains elusive for the underlying issues of the conflict. My Special Representative and international partners on the ground continued their extensive direct engagement with the parties — in Pristina, Belgrade and northern Kosovo — in order to encourage solutions, including to the differences of view about voting in Kosovo, as well as to reduce tensions generally and to support conditions for constructive dialogue.

5. The call for Serbian parliamentary, presidential and local elections on 6 May accentuated standing differences of view among the parties and between Serb communities on both sides of the River Ibër/Ibar. Kosovo Serbs who participate in the Kosovo institutions dismissed the need to hold local elections in Kosovo; many others called for them to be held in full accordance with Serbian law. The Kosovo authorities rejected any holding of Serbian local elections in Kosovo, and warned that they would use all available means to prevent them. As part of an international effort to avoid direct confrontation, my Special Representative exchanged correspondence with the Government of Serbia, which resulted in agreement not to organize local elections in Kosovo in May, but instead to revisit the issue at a future date. In the face of diverse opinions on how to manage voting in Kosovo for Serbian parliamentary and presidential elections, UNMIK worked with international partners to try to identify a mechanism acceptable to all stakeholders, but, close to the date of the elections, the basic positions of the parties were far apart on this question.

6. Working against the efforts to reduce tension during this period, a number of incidents added to problems on the ground, often exacerbated by inflammatory rhetoric from all sides. Among the more worrying developments was the series of apparent tit-for-tat arrests carried out by the Kosovo and the Serbian police. On 25 February, the Kosovo police detained six Serbian employees of the Interior Ministry residing in south-eastern Kosovo, on political charges. On 8 March, two Kosovo Serb employees of the Serbian postal service were arrested by the Kosovo police for transporting Serbian invoices and banking documents. On 12 March, two more Serbian postal workers were arrested, while on 27 March four Kosovo Serbs were arrested in eastern Kosovo for allegedly transporting election materials. The following day, a Kosovo Serb employed by the Serbian postal service was arrested while delivering pension payments to individuals in Kosovo, and the pension payments were seized.

7. In what Belgrade officials initially referred to as "reciprocity" for these arrests in Kosovo, on 28 March the Serbian police arrested the head of the Kosovo Metalworkers Union on charges of espionage, allegedly carried out on behalf of NATO in 1999, remanding him in custody for 30 days. On 31 March, the Serbian Gendarmerie further detained two Kosovo police officers in uniform, charging them with unauthorized possession of weapons, in circumstances and at a location still under investigation by KFOR. The two Kosovo police officers were subsequently released to EULEX.

III. Northern Kosovo

8. On 14 and 15 February, despite criticism from the Kosovo authorities, the international community and the Government of Serbia, the northern Kosovo Serb municipalities conducted their public "referendum" on the question "Do you accept the institutions of the Republic of Kosovo?" The organizers claimed a turnout of

75.29 per cent, and that some 99.74 per cent of participants responded negatively to the question posed. The Kosovo authorities condemned the referendum as an "illegal act", while UNMIK and other international presences stressed that it had no legal consequence. The defiant tone struck by the organizers of the referendum continued nevertheless, and have plans to hold local elections regardless of any official stance taken by Belgrade or the international community.

9. My Special Representative continued to engage the Serb leaders in the north, urging them in particular to improve their communication and engagement with KFOR and EULEX, and to allow unimpeded freedom of movement. Kosovo police and Customs officers continue to be transported by air to gates 1 and 31 by EULEX, while in response the northern Kosovo Serbs continue to deny EULEX full and unconditional freedom of movement, despite improvements since the previous reporting period.

10. Following the long-awaited removal by Serbian police of barricades on the north side of the ground safety zone, traffic has slowly resumed at gates 1 and 31. On 26 March, EULEX announced that gate 1 was also open for commercial traffic. EULEX police and Customs are exercising executive functions at both gates while Kosovo police and Customs continue to be present. Coordinated actions by KFOR and the Serbian police have also led to the closure of some of the unauthorized crossings which had been heavily used instead of the gates themselves.

11. The situation in the north remains extremely sensitive to any political developments between Pristina and Belgrade, and there were, alternately, both setbacks and small steps forward throughout this reporting period. Public opinion about EULEX in the north was negatively affected by confusion about the implementation of the dialogue agreements on freedom of movement and on the future integrated management of the crossing points. Kosovo Serbs were quick to react to any sense that they were not themselves made sufficiently aware of or consulted on the terms of the agreements. Through UNMIK-facilitated security coordination meetings as well as direct engagement by my Special Representative, the Mission continues its endeavours to keep local channels of dialogue open and to reduce the space for misunderstandings to grow into larger problems on the ground.

12. In spite of this, the danger of more serious incidents occurring remains ever present. In the early hours of 8 April, an explosion damaged a ground-floor apartment in a multi-ethnic neighbourhood of northern Mitrovica, killing a 38-year-old Kosovo Albanian man and injuring two of his four children; his wife escaped unharmed. Later the same day in a nearby suburb, three Kosovo Albanian youths assaulted a 66-year-old Kosovo Serb, who required hospitalization for serious chest and head injuries. The Kosovo police responded by attempting to set up new fixed guard points in the area, which were then physically resisted by Kosovo Serb residents.

IV. Engagement between Pristina and Belgrade

13. At the ninth session of the European Union-mediated dialogue, from 22 to 24 February, the parties reached an agreement on Kosovo's regional representation and cooperation. The agreed conclusions foresee that Kosovo participates on its own account and speaks for itself at regional meetings, and stipulates that "Kosovo*" will be the only denomination used. The footnote linked to the asterisk reads: "This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with Security

Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the International Court of Justice Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence." The arrangements reached in Brussels also stipulate that Kosovo will be able to sign new agreements under this denomination. With regard to existing agreements signed by UNMIK on behalf of Kosovo, the parties decided to let UNMIK determine whether to attend related meetings.

14. In order to encourage hosts of regional meetings to avoid the display of national symbols, both parties and the European Union facilitator undertook to inform the relevant regional organizations about the agreed principles. As the agreement does not stipulate the precise way of using the footnote, different interpretations have led to problems with Kosovo's participation in a number of regional meetings. Belgrade insists that the footnote be on the name plates immediately under "Kosovo" while Pristina argues that the footnote does not belong on the name plate. Depending on the absence or the presence of the footnote either Pristina or Belgrade has been frustrated whenever its interpretation of the agreement has not been respected and has responded by either boycotting or walking out of the meeting. Mutually exclusive interpretations have thus hampered Pristina's or Belgrade's ability to participate in the same regional forums, also signalling some inherent shortcomings in the mechanisms to ensure implementation of agreements.

15. UNMIK has liaised with the various initiatives for which it has been providing facilitation, to explore where it might be of assistance in making up the difference on implementation of the agreement. In line with the core of its mandate, the Mission's interest remains the facilitation of Kosovo's participation in regional forums. At the same time, UNMIK will determine which meetings held under the agreements to which it is the signatory on behalf of Kosovo it needs to attend.

16. Also at the ninth dialogue session, the parties concluded a technical protocol, providing an operational dimension to the agreement on integrated management of crossing points reached on 2 December 2011. The protocol is intended to enable the relevant agencies and entities to prepare practical issues, including the location of the crossing points, the precise presence of authorities (Customs, police, and veterinary and phytosanitary agencies), their budget and sources of funding, the use of uniforms and badges, and the exchange and processing of information.

17. In following up the agreement reached on 21 and 22 November 2011 on mutual acceptance of university diplomas, the European Union has recruited a third-party foundation, SPARK, to undertake verification of university diplomas on the ground. Upon verification that the diplomas have been duly issued, they will be forwarded to the European University Association for certification by a committee of academic experts. Prior to this agreement the certification of these documents was provided by UNMIK.

18. On 4 April, two Serbian Government vehicles transporting Serbian officials who were visiting Pristina to discuss the implementation of the dialogue agreement on cadastral registries were stoned while escorted by a Kosovo police vehicle. At least one member of the delegation sustained slight injuries as a result, but declined medical assistance. The driver's window of each of the two vehicles was broken in the incident. The Kosovo police detained three suspects, but released two of them later the same day after questioning.

19. Meetings are expected to resume after the conclusion of the Serbian elections.

V. Security

20. The overall security situation in Kosovo was marked by the above-mentioned tensions as well as by incidents related to robbery, theft, assault, illegal possession of firearms and ammunition, smuggling, and human and drug trafficking. The Kosovo police conducted a number of successful operations against individuals involved in serious organized crime, notably in the Gjilan/Gnjilane region and in Pristina, where the international presence is concentrated.

21. At the same time, crimes affecting minority communities, including intimidation, assault, theft, arson, vandalism and damage to Serbian Orthodox churches and household property, appeared to be on the increase from the same period one year ago.

22. In response to the increasing trend observed in robberies affecting minority communities, UNMIK has worked with and urged the Kosovo authorities to take specific preventive measures to try to reverse this trend. Most burglaries take place at houses of Kosovo Serbs who are not present in Kosovo; inadequate security preparations often make these houses particularly vulnerable. UNMIK has also urged beneficiary displaced persons to take advantage of measures available to better secure their properties.

23. Following a series of violent incidents and a rise in tensions in the western part of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia early in March, the Embassy of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in Pristina was attacked with stones on 11 March and a Molotov cocktail on 16 March, causing a small fire in its premises, but fortunately not resulting in injuries.

VI. Rule of law

24. UNMIK continued to monitor activities and exercise some responsibilities in the area of the rule of law, as well as to cooperate at the technical level with the Ministries of Justice and Internal Affairs in Kosovo and Serbia. The impasse between the two Ministries of Justice on mutual legal assistance persisted: the Ministry in Kosovo did not process any documents from the Serbian Ministry received through UNMIK, and the Serbian Ministry did not process any documents received directly from the former.

25. UNMIK continued to provide document certification services, both to Kosovo residents and at the request of non-recognizing States, primarily for the certification of civil status and pension documents.

26. UNMIK facilitated the interaction of the Kosovo authorities with INTERPOL and its member States on a daily basis. During the reporting period, eight new requests for the issuance of international wanted notices were processed. UNMIK facilitated the issuance of 10 INTERPOL red notices with a view to the arrest and further extradition to Kosovo under resolution 1244 (1999) of internationally wanted suspects.

27. On 28 January 2012, the lead prosecutor of the EULEX Special Investigative Task Force for human organ trafficking allegations, John Clint Williamson, met with the Prime Minister of Albania, Sali Berisha, who expressed his readiness to sign an

agreement allowing the Task Force to fully implement its mandate with regard to the investigations as soon as possible.

28. On 15 February, the President, Atifete Jahjaga, inaugurated a National Anti-Corruption Council. The Council would set strategic priorities in the fight against corruption in Kosovo, suggest legislative amendments and regulations, and make proposals for better inter-agency coordination in this area.

29. During the reporting period, UNMIK remained engaged in the missing persons issue and provided support to the parties. The issue of missing persons continues to be a major obstacle to reconciliation between the communities. On 9 March 2012, the Belgrade-Pristina Working Group on Missing Persons held its 32nd meeting in Pristina, chaired by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). The Belgrade and Pristina delegations participated alongside an UNMIK representative; a EULEX representative attended in an observer capacity. The two delegations reported on the fulfilment of the respective commitments and on documents exchanged at the last meeting, on 24 November 2011. Meanwhile, the remains of four individuals were identified. ICRC estimates that some 1,793 individuals remain missing from the conflict.

VII. Economy

30. In line with findings from previous International Monetary Fund (IMF) assessments, the economy of Kosovo has continued to withstand the financial turbulence in the euro area fairly well, reflecting inter alia limited integration into cross-border financial markets.

31. A possible further deterioration in labour market conditions in the European countries, where most of the Kosovo diaspora lives, could negatively affect the level of remittances and of foreign direct investment in Kosovo. As a result, IMF has conservatively revised growth predictions for 2012 to 3.8 per cent, slightly down from its December 2011 estimate of 4 per cent. Inflation in 2012 is expected to remain low, close to 1 per cent.

32. From 23 February to 5 March 2012, an IMF mission to Kosovo made a second and final assessment, based on December 2011 data, of the Staff-Monitored Programme and conducted discussions with the Kosovo authorities on a new Standby Arrangement. The IMF mission reached a staff-level agreement with the Government on an economic programme that could be supported by a 20-month Standby Arrangement of about €107 million. Most of the conditional disbursement under the arrangement would be completed in 2012. Approval of the Standby Arrangement by the IMF Board will require the prior adoption of new laws on banking and microfinance as well as on the Pension Fund.

33. IMF continues careful monitoring of key factors including the continuation of the process of fiscal consolidation which started with the Staff-Monitored Programme and should lead to a sustainable budget in two years' time, the anchoring of fiscal policy in the long term and the enhancement of budgetary planning and execution. This would include careful costing of spending initiatives to ensure fiscal sustainability, more specifically with regard to benefits for war veterans and former political prisoners, as well as pensions and the planned reforms of the health sector and the civil service.

34. On 6 April, the Trepča mining enterprise in northern Kosovo was forced to unload 19 trucks with mineral extracts destined for shipment to Montenegro. The trucks were blocked by Kosovo Customs upon instructions issued by the Privatization Agency of Kosovo, after having been processed for export through the Customs terminal in southern Mitrovica. Trepča mineral shipments were blocked on previous occasions by Kosovo Customs, but the managing director of the enterprise has expressed concern that the latest export blockage could ultimately result in the closure of the enterprise.

VIII. Returns and communities

35. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reported 136 individual voluntary returns during the first quarter of 2012, including 33 Kosovo Serbs, 10 Kosovo Roma, 83 Kosovo Ashkali/Egyptians, 8 Kosovo Bosniaks and 2 Kosovo Albanians in a minority situation. The total number of returns for the first three months in 2012 is about 48 per cent less than in the same period in 2011 (264 persons). UNHCR attributes this drop mainly to the lack of available land for returnees and the limited number of houses being built.

36. UNHCR, as well as its implementing partners and donor States, continued to provide financial and other support to Kosovo municipalities to carry out outreach activities to displaced persons outside and within Kosovo, including go-and-inform and go-and-see visits. Eight go-and-see visits were held in Kosovo during the first three months in 2012, benefiting 74 displaced persons in Serbia and 8 displaced individuals in Montenegro. Several returns assistance projects are ongoing, including a European Union-funded return and reintegration project in five municipalities providing for the start of the reconstruction of houses. The British Government is supporting its second returns project in the historic part of Prizren town, providing assistance, including house construction, for 15 Kosovo Serb families. The project is due to be completed by 31 March 2013.

37. Host countries, mainly in Western Europe, repatriated 739 individuals, including 198 minority community members during the reporting period. According to UNHCR statistics, of the 181 forced returnees, 109 were Kosovo Roma, 28 Kosovo Egyptian/Ashkali, 15 Kosovo Gorani, 14 Kosovo Bosniaks, 11 Kosovo Serbs, 1 Kosovo Turk and 3 Kosovo Albanians in a minority situation.

38. Municipalities continued to face financial difficulties in reintegrating the forced returnees. For some municipalities, including Pristina, the absence of a functioning Municipal Office for Communities and Returns, which coordinates reintegration assistance with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, exacerbates the situation. In March 2012, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) announced the start of a Sustainable Employment Reintegration Project, which aims to assist repatriated persons to reintegrate into the labour market, in cooperation with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

39. Since the beginning of 2012, the International Organization for Migration has provided reception assistance and onward transportation to 261 persons returning under assisted voluntary return and reintegration programmes from Western European countries. Two thirds of assisted returnees are adult males.

40. The Kosovo authorities undertook a review of the humanitarian transport by bus service inherited from UNMIK. At a meeting of the Technical Committee on 27 February, the Kosovo Ministry of Infrastructure recognized the importance of the bus lines, but argued that the relevant laws governing their operations were outdated. The Ministry also reviewed the existing 37 bus lines because of the improved security situation throughout Kosovo and alleged misuse by public officials. At the same time, it approved a request by the Shtërpcë/Štrpce Municipality for a humanitarian bus route, which since 17 January has linked Ferizaj/Uroševac, Shtërpcë/Štrpce and Brezovicë/Brezovica three days a week. However, Kosovo Serbs in Gorazhdevc/Goraždevac in Pejë/Peć Municipality complained that their freedom of movement has been impeded since late January by the cancellation of a humanitarian bus service there.

41. The reporting period was marked by unusually heavy snowfalls, causing a number of deaths and significant material damage. In Restelicë/Restelica village in Dragash/Dragaš Municipality, a 500-m wide and 10-m high avalanche killed 10 members of a Kosovo Gorani family in their home and destroyed nine other homes that were vacant at the time. The heavy snow put hundreds of already vulnerable families in rural areas at increased risk. As a result, some municipalities declared states of emergency. Six Kosovo Serb families in Ferizaj/Uroševac Municipality left for Serbia, reportedly because of electricity and water shortages. Although local and central authorities, as well as the Serbian Government, delivered food, firewood and hygienic materials to the neediest families, their capacity to deal with the ensuing humanitarian and emergency situations was limited. On the positive side, the severe winter triggered several environmental and disaster management initiatives in Kosovo.

IX. Cultural and religious heritage

42. The reporting period was marked by intensified consultations on the future of the Reconstruction Implementation Commission. As a result of two Council of Europe visits to Kosovo, a joint mission, including the Institute for the Protection of Monuments in Belgrade, the Kosovo Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sport and independent experts, conducted an assessment of the overall work of the Commission since its establishment in 2005. The joint mission made cost estimates for the work still required to complete the restoration of religious heritage sites. Meanwhile, on 17 March, at a service in commemoration of the eighth anniversary of the March 2004 riots, Bishop Teodosije of Raška and Prizren made an appeal in favour of the completion of such restoration works.

43. During the reporting period, UNMIK consulted with the Serbian Orthodox Church and KFOR on security arrangements for the Serbian Orthodox sites. Following a decision by the North Atlantic Council, in March KFOR started to gradually transfer security responsibilities to the Kosovo police at Dević Monastery, one of the three Serbian Orthodox Church sites still under KFOR protection. Given the potential security risks around the site, which had been damaged twice since 1999, KFOR worked out a special formula for gradually transferring security responsibilities, which included the establishment of a Kosovo police fixed checkpoint, with EULEX retaining "mentoring, monitoring and advising" functions and KFOR continuing to ensure a safe and secure environment in the area.

Nevertheless, the Serbian Orthodox Church remains concerned about the transfer of security responsibilities at Dević, considering it premature.

44. UNMIK continues to facilitate the activities of UNESCO in Kosovo. During the reporting period, UNESCO completed tenders and selected implementing partners for the reconstruction of three UNESCO World Heritage sites, funded by the Russian Federation: the Visoki Dečani Monastery, the Gračanica Monastery and the Peć Patriarchate. Fresco restoration at the fourth UNESCO site, the Bogorodica Ljeviška Church in Prizren, funded by the combined donations of several countries, continues.

45. The efficiency of the established protective mechanism for Serbian religious and cultural heritage in Kosovo remains an UNMIK priority. Overall, significant resistance remains in the Kosovo Albanian population against legislative measures and their implementation aiming at the protection of Serb cultural and religious sites, and a gap persists between the commitments made by the Kosovo authorities in this area and their implementation. As a result, the Serbian Orthodox Church continues to rely on international mediators in its disputes with local authorities. The role of the European Union Facilitator for the protection of the religious and cultural heritage of the Serbian Orthodox Church in Kosovo is still critically important. Mediation efforts of the international community have succeeded at varying degrees in the cases of a controversial walking path and a water pump project near the Peć Patriarchate. In Deçan/Dečani Municipality, only intervention by the international community and the European Union Facilitator ensured that the mayor shelved municipal plans for a highway project and a new road project which were in clear violation of legislation protecting the Visoki Dečani Monastery.

46. During the reporting period, there were public protests against the draft laws on special protective zones in the village of Hoçë e Madhe/Velika Hoča (Rahovec/Orahovac municipality) and in the historic centre of Prizren, which are still being reviewed after the first reading by the Assembly of Kosovo. At the end of January, a protest organized jointly by the opposition Self-Determination Movement and Kosovo Albanian civil society organizations was held in Prizren. Protesters claimed that the obligation deriving from a draft law to consult the Serbian Orthodox Church on construction in Prizren city centre might obstruct urban development. In March, the Kosovo Serb community from Hoçë e Madhe/Velika Hoča complained to the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sport in a letter, asking that the planned privatization of a historic building in the village centre be halted. The building, considered one of the main cultural heritage assets of the village, was previously reconstructed by an international non-governmental organization and is used by the local community as a cultural centre.

47. Acts of vandalism continued during the reporting period. Twelve cultural and religious heritage sites, including nine Serbian Orthodox churches and graveyards, two mosques and one Catholic church, were the targets of theft and vandalism.

X. Human rights

48. UNMIK and its partners have revived the Human Rights International Contact Group, a forum for information-sharing and strategizing for the promotion and protection of human rights in Kosovo. Regular meetings resumed in January 2012.

49. During the reporting period, the Kosovo authorities established a working group to develop an action plan to implement Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security.

50. The Agency for Gender Equality and other relevant institutions have started with the support inter alia of OSCE to plan for training throughout 2012 on preventing domestic violence and other activities. UNMIK has stressed that greater financial and human resources are needed to properly assist victims of domestic violence; there are currently no reintegration programmes available for victims once they leave shelters. The Action Plan on Domestic Violence for 2012-2015 of the Kosovo authorities was finalized during the reporting period; UNMIK will be closely following its future implementation.

51. Several organizations held events throughout Kosovo on 8 March to promote rights and equality for women in commemoration of International Women's Day. UN-Women jointly with the Agency for Gender Equality, supported by UNDP, OSCE and UNMIK as well as the Kosovo Women's Network, organized a round table on the theme "Empowerment of rural women — challenges and institutional support". The Minister for Agriculture and other ministers attended the event.

52. Other activities centred on combating violence against women and improving access to justice. UNDP, in collaboration with the Women's Caucus of the Kosovo Assembly, held an event to discuss the theme "Women in Kosovo and access to justice". OSCE launched a "Catalogue of Advice and Assistance for Domestic Violence Victims", a report finding excessive delays in the adjudication of domestic violence complaints in Kosovo, and a media awareness campaign to promote the newly established domestic violence and anti-trafficking helpline.

53. The five Deputy Ombudspersons appointed in November 2011 have yet to receive salaries. The Law on the Ombudsperson Institution stipulated that their salaries should be regulated by the Law on Salaries of Senior Officials, but this law has not been enacted. The Ombudsperson has requested as an interim measure that UNMIK Regulation 2006/6 on the Ombudsperson Institution in Kosovo be used. The Kosovo authorities have not addressed the request, while the Paris Principles of 1993 (Principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights) call for a national human rights institution to have adequate funding in order to be independent of the Government and not be subject to financial control which might affect its independence.

54. In February 2012, UNMIK transmitted a new set of follow-up comments to the Human Rights Committee, on the concluding observations on Serbia's initial report under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The focus was on returns, property compensation, missing persons and war crimes prosecutions.

55. Regarding the arrests on 25 February in south-eastern Kosovo of six Kosovo Serbs working for the Serbian Interior Ministry, news media reported that the special units of the Kosovo police exercised brutality during the detentions. The Serbian authorities criticized the operation and the Kosovo Ombudsperson called for an official investigation. UNMIK visited the families of three of the arrested; interviews and observations tended to confirm the use of excessive force by the police.

XI. External representation and regional cooperation

56. During the reporting period, UNMIK facilitated the participation of Kosovo representatives in several meetings of the Energy Community, the Central European Free Trade Agreement, the South-East Europe Transport Observatory, the Regional Cooperation Council, and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. The agreement reached on regional representation and cooperation in the European Union-facilitated dialogue has affected the conduct by UNMIK of its external representation role. Taking into account the elements of the agreement reached, and after consultation with interested parties, UNMIK concluded that it was not necessary to attend certain meetings.

57. At the request of INTERPOL, UNMIK gave a presentation at the 60th meeting of the INTERPOL European Committee, held on 7 and 8 February 2012 in Lyon, France. Legal aspects of cooperation with UNMIK were discussed. From 13 to 15 March 2012, representatives of the UNMIK INTERPOL Liaison Office attended the eighth Annual Heads of National Central Bureaus Conference, also held in Lyon, at which direct contacts with National Central Bureaus of neighbouring countries and representatives of INTERPOL Directorates were established.

XII. Observations

58. While Belgrade and Pristina have achieved further results in the dialogue in Brussels, as well as progress in their respective European agendas during this reporting period, tension and confrontation on the ground continue to cause tangible risks to peace and stability in Kosovo and the region. It is my hope that the positive trends of dialogue, progress towards European integration, and normalization of relations between Pristina and Belgrade will continue to be strengthened, while the trends of tension and confrontation will gradually subside.

59. The issue of Serbian local, parliamentary and presidential elections scheduled for 6 May has served as a lightning rod for unresolved issues and tensions, given the substantially differing views of stakeholders on the holding of such elections in Kosovo. I am therefore pleased that the Government in Belgrade has consulted with UNMIK regarding the organization of local elections in Kosovo and has heeded the Mission's advice. In the same vein, I encourage all stakeholders to consult and engage constructively in order to identify appropriate modalities for the exercise of voting rights in Kosovo with regard to the Serbian presidential and parliamentary elections. Disagreements over such sensitive issues can be resolved only through peaceful engagement, rather than violence or the use of force.

60. I am pleased to note the agreement reached in the European Union-facilitated dialogue on the sensitive matter of regional representation and cooperation. Subsequent disputes over its implementation demonstrate the need for robust mechanisms to monitor the implementation of agreements reached and to urgently assist in the resolution of any such disputes. I also welcome the conclusion of a technical protocol pursuant to the earlier agreement on integrated management of crossing points, which, once implemented, can lead to the restoration of full freedom of movement throughout the north. I therefore urge the sides to renew their commitment to dialogue, following this electoral period, and to intensify their

engagement in addressing sensitive issues and in creating the conditions for an efficient implementation of agreed solutions on the ground.

61. The room for dialogue in the coming months may be narrowed, however, if calm is not sustained, particularly if public responses to incidents and provocations on the ground are imprudent. Arbitrary arrests, passivity in the face of acts of intolerance, and highly belligerent public rhetoric inevitably lead to further tension and violence, as demonstrated during this reporting period; the political leaders of both sides bear responsibility for such outcomes. In this respect, I call upon the leaders on each side to exercise their leadership, through deeds as well as words, in a manner which reduces tension and promotes a climate conducive to dialogue.

62. It is my hope that the members of the Security Council will reinforce the messages delivered to the parties by my Special Representative to this end. Sustained engagement on the part of local and international actors is vital to deter regressive developments on the ground and to find positive ways forward. Actions undertaken by the international actors operating within the framework of the United Nations and resolution 1244 (1999) need to be strategically aligned and closely coordinated.

63. Finally, I remain concerned about the continuously declining trend of voluntary returns to Kosovo, and I renew my call for strengthened political will and focus in order to reverse it. I also regret that some resistance remains to measures aiming at the protection of Serb cultural and religious sites in Kosovo, and urge the Kosovo authorities to redouble their efforts to close the gap between commitments and implementation in this area.

64. I would like to express my gratitude to my Special Representative, Farid Zarif, for his leadership of the Mission and his efforts to advance cooperation between all sides and maintain security and stability. I would also like to commend the staff of UNMIK for their ongoing work facilitating engagement between stakeholders and helping to defuse tensions and confrontations while fulfilling the responsibilities and objectives of the United Nations.

65. I conclude by extending my gratitude to the long-standing partners of the United Nations in Kosovo — KFOR/NATO, the European Union, and OSCE, as well as to the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, for their essential support and close cooperation with UNMIK.

Annex I

Report of the European Union High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy to the Secretary-General on the activities of the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo

(covering the period from 16 January to 15 April 2012)

1. Summary

The European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX) continued to assist in long-term institutional reforms through its daily monitoring, mentoring and advising activities in the Kosovo rule of law sector. In the Mission's executive capacity, EULEX prosecutors and judges have made progress on several trials. The trial against Fatmir Limaj and three co-defendants will continue. A mixed panel composed of local and EULEX judges has ruled that 6 of the 10 defendants in the so-called Kleçkë/Klečka case were not guilty. EULEX judges furthermore continued their supervision of ongoing corruption and organized crime cases. The Special Investigative Task Force has continued working pursuant to its mandate to investigate allegations contained in the report of the Council of Europe Special Rapporteur, Senator Dick Marty, on illicit trafficking in human organs. The Task Force has been strengthened institutionally and operationally during the reporting period. EULEX furthermore remains actively committed to supporting the European Union-facilitated Belgrade-Pristina dialogue and Kosovo legislative processes. Meanwhile, despite minor improvements in access to the north of Kosovo, EULEX remains hampered by roadblocks and related security issues. The Mission has continued to implement its executive mandate by performing checks at gates 1 and 31 in the field of police and Customs. During the reporting period, a reconfiguration of the Mission in the light of developments in the area of the rule of law has been announced. These structural changes will not affect the Mission statement.

2. EULEX activities January to April 2012

General

The security situation in the north of Kosovo remains a concern and can best be described as calm but tense, with isolated incidents of violence. EULEX access to the north of Kosovo has been far from free, permanent and unconditional, despite ongoing efforts by the international community.

The current situation severely hampers the Mission's ability to implement its mandate in the north of Kosovo. Several roadblocks, usually manned by protesters, are still in place in northern Mitrovica and on the main thoroughfares in the north of Kosovo, restricting access for EULEX to duty stations, including the official crossing points at gates 1 and 31. The situation changes on a daily basis and remains unpredictable, EULEX vehicles occasionally being prevented from reaching their destinations.

Nevertheless, the Mission has continued to implement its executive mandate by performing border police and Customs checks at gates 1 and 31 following respective agreements in the European Union-facilitated Belgrade-Pristina dialogue. For commercial traffic this involves the scanning of documents, entering information in a database, and in case of doubt a Customs examination. After refurbishment, gate 1 has been reopened also for commercial traffic.

Moreover, EULEX carries out monitoring, mentoring and advising tasks at all Kosovo police stations in the north with the exception of Zubin Potok, where access is hindered by protesters. During the reporting period, the Mission has clearly communicated to its main interlocutors in the north of Kosovo that free, permanent and unconditional access is non-negotiable.

The Mitrovica District Court, which had not been in use over the past months because of the political and security situation and limited access, resumed operations on 7 March, and a number of hearings have been held since then. This is a welcome development which improves again the Mission's recently limited ability to exercise the rule of law in the north of Kosovo.

The Joint Rule of Law Coordination Board, a high-level body which brings together EULEX, the European Union Office in Kosovo (former European Commission Liaison Office) and the Kosovo Government, convened in February and April to continue discussion of achievements and challenges in a number of priority areas, particularly in relation to organized crime and corruption.

As part of the long-term EULEX effort to build sustainable capacity in Kosovo rule of law institutions, the Mission also contributed to strengthening the independent capabilities of the Kosovo police at management level, to systemic changes in the administration of the Kosovo police budget, and the development of the Directorate of Intelligence and Analysis as the effective hub of the Kosovo police Criminal Intelligence System. EULEX also monitored the four-month recruitment process of 135 new police officers among more than 10,000 candidates, supported the training of the Kosovo police on crowd and riot control and helped to establish systematic vehicle checkpoints for high-value cars to detect automobile crime and tax evasion.

EULEX provided support to the Kosovo Judicial Council with the recently approved Information and Communication Technology Strategy, which will allow the development of a new case management information system. EULEX also contributed to a more robust approach adopted by Kosovo police and Kosovo Customs to decrease the number of porous areas around Pristina airport and identified important gaps in the streamlined measures recently adopted for dealing with commercial imports of foodstuffs and other goods, which should help to prevent the abuse of these weak regulatory controls by organized crime groups.

On 27 March the EULEX Head of Mission announced his departure after the expiration of his current mandate in June 2012. Following a strategic review of the Mission by the European External Action Service, a reconfiguration of the Mission was announced taking due account of developments and progress in the area of the rule of law. It is expected that the changes will start being implemented during the next reporting period.

War crimes

On 21 March, the panel composed of one local and two EULEX judges ruled all statements and the diaries of Agim Zogaj (known as Witness X) in the Fatmir Limaj et alii (so-called Kleçkë/Klečka case) war crimes case to be inadmissible. On 30 March, the panel ruled that 6 of the 10 defendants were not guilty, while the trial against Fatmir Limaj and three co-defendants will continue. The panel decided that there remains evidence upon the factual circumstances and events that requires the continuation of the main trial, and to hear evidence called by the prosecution upon these issues and to have that evidence tested by the defence.

Corruption

Mixed panels of local and EULEX judges continued the trials against the former Minister for Communities and Returns, Slaviša Petković, charged with inter alia misappropriation in office, as well as the trial against the Kosovo Customs Director General, Naim Huruglica, and Legal Director, Lulzim Rafuna, both charged with abuse of official position.

In addition, on 12 January, Kosovo police and EULEX police under the supervision of a EULEX prosecutor arrested four officials of the Ministry of Health, including the Permanent Secretary, Ilir Tolaj. They were arrested for corruption-related offences, including abuse of official position by the manipulation of tenders and entering into harmful contracts. The investigation is currently on-going.

Three people have been arrested and are currently being held in detention on remand upon an order of a EULEX pretrial judge in connection with allegations of corruption and abuse of official position. One of them is a local prosecutor, chief of the task force against corruption of the Kosovo Special Prosecution Office. The investigation is being carried out by EULEX.

Organized crime

On 6 March, under the supervision of a EULEX prosecutor from the Kosovo Special Prosecution Office, Kosovo police arrested four individuals and conducted searches in a number of houses and premises in Vushtrri/Vučitrn in an ongoing investigation related inter alia to organized crime. On 8 March, the pretrial judge at Mitrovica District Court ordered restrictive measures for three of the defendants. The fourth defendant was released. A fifth high-profile defendant later surrendered himself and was interviewed. All five defendants remain under investigation. On 22 and 23 March, a panel of one local and two EULEX judges continued the main trial against Lutfi Dervishi et alii (known as the "Medicus case") involving inter alia charges of illicit organ trafficking and organized crime.

The Special Investigative Task Force has continued working to address the allegations contained in the report of the Council of Europe Special Rapporteur, Senator Dick Marty, entitled "Investigation of allegations of inhuman treatment of people and illicit trafficking in human organs in Kosovo". During the reporting period, the Task Force has continued to develop its capabilities and has progressed with its work. The Task Force now includes approximately 20 staff from 10 countries. It furthermore has procured the necessary specialized software to support and enhance the ongoing analytical work centred on information already received

from institutional sources. The Task Force has also initiated contact with key individuals who have relevant information for the investigation.

The lead prosecutor, John Clint Williamson, visited Kosovo and Albania late in January. He held meetings with relevant EULEX counterparts in Pristina to discuss operational and legal aspects of the investigation, and with the Albanian Prime Minister, Sali Berisha, and Foreign Minister, Edmond Haxhinasto, in Tirana, to discuss how Albanian authorities can support the investigation. Following the meeting in Albania, Mr. Berisha stated that his Government is willing to sign an agreement or adopt legislation to institutionalize cooperation with the Special Investigative Task Force. Mr. Haxhinasto subsequently wrote a letter, dated 6 February, to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/80, annex). Referring to the lead prosecutor's visit to Tirana, he wrote that "the Albanian Government agreed to make the necessary legal arrangements, including by enacting legislation if needed in order to institutionalize the cooperation between the Government and EULEX and create a clear legal framework that will help EULEX fulfil its mandate". Under the guidance of the lead prosecutor, the Task Force is working with the Government of Albania to finalize the arrangements for cooperation.

The lead prosecutor has also continued to liaise with his counterparts in Serbia and the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. During the reporting period he met the Serbian War Crimes Prosecutor, Vladimir Vukčević, and established a framework for operational cooperation with his Office. The lead prosecutor also met with the Chief Prosecutor of the Tribunal, Serge Brammertz, to agree a framework for cooperation between the Tribunal and the Task Force. In addition, he visited several capitals and held fruitful discussions on witness protection and relocation as well as on information exchange with the Task Force. Finally, the lead prosecutor also reached out to non-governmental organizations to brief them on the mandate of the Task Force and ask whether they have access to information that might be relevant for the investigation.

The support and cooperation granted to the Special Investigative Task Force during the reporting period indicates further recognition that the Task Force has the necessary jurisdiction and capabilities to conduct its investigation both in and outside Kosovo, and to elicit cooperation with relevant States for the task at hand.

Legislation

On 2 March, the Assembly of Kosovo adopted the Law on Police following changes proposed by the President of Kosovo. The law took immediate effect. About one month earlier, on 7 February, the President of Kosovo, who had the same concerns as EULEX, had initially rejected the law. In February 2012, a number of laws relating to the courts and the prosecution were added to the legislative programme. This included the Law on the Special Prosecution Office of Kosovo and the Law on Courts. EULEX was intensely engaged in reviewing the draft Criminal Procedure Code.

Dialogue implementation

EULEX remains actively committed to supporting the European Union-facilitated Belgrade-Pristina dialogue. EULEX stands ready to facilitate a swift implementation of the agreement on the integrated management of crossing points.

As part of implementing the Dialogue Agreement on Civil Registry Books of 2 July 2011, EULEX supported the Joint Committee meetings on 28 February and 5 April. A factory building in Niš has been identified where civil registry files for Kosovo will be scanned, printed, and certified. Both sides agreed to commence with an initial small-scale pilot phase from 17 April for the municipality of Lipjan/Lipljan, eventually leading to the main phase. The goal is to recruit sufficient personnel to complete the project within a year. EULEX assists Pristina by facilitating logistics and training.

As from 1 April the Kosovo police started seizing licence plates recently issued by Serbian authorities for Kosovo localities and the corresponding registration documents. Plates displayed on the cars as well as plates positioned within the cars have been confiscated. EULEX is monitoring the developments.

Approved by Xavier Bout de Marnhac
Head of Mission

Annex II

Composition and strength of the police component of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo

(as at 15 April 2012)

Country	*Number*
Belgium	1
Germany	1
Ghana	1
Italy	1
Pakistan	1
Romania	1
Turkey	1
Ukraine	1
Total	**8**

Annex III

Composition and strength of the military liaison component of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo

(as at 15 April 2012)

Country	*Number*
Czech Republic	1
Norway	1
Poland	1
Romania	1
Spain	1
Turkey	1
Ukraine	2
Total	**8**

UNMIK
April 2012
Operational boundary
International boundary
National capital
Republic capital or provincial capital
Town, village
Mountain pass
Major road
Secondary road
Railroad
0 5 10 15 20 25 km
0 5 10 15 mi
SERBIA
MONTENEGRO
KOSOVO
ALBANIA
THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
HUNGARY
CROATIA
ROMANIA
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
ITALY
Belgrade
Priština
Kosovska Mitrovica
Skopje
HQ UNMIK
HQ MLC
MLT
UNMIK HQ
Military Liaison Component HQ
Military Liaison Team
UNMIK perimeter of operations
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Map No. 4133 Rev. 49 UNITED NATIONS
April 2012
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Cartographic Section

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Security Council

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Letter dated 28 April 2012 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of South Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to inform you that in accordance with the decision taken by the Peace and Security Council of the African Union at its 319th meeting, on 24 April 2012, as evidenced in paragraph 12 (i) of its communiqué, the Republic of South Sudan has conveyed in a letter to the Chairperson of the African Union Commission its commitment to an immediate cessation of all hostilities. A copy of that letter is annexed hereto.

I have the further honour to inform you that, following his return from a visit to China, President Salva Kiir Mayardit convened an urgent meeting of our Council of Ministers on 28 April 2012, during which my Government issued a formal resolution to withdraw immediately all South Sudanese police service personnel from the Abyei area. This action is consistent with the call made by the African Union in paragraph 12 (vii) of its communiqué for the parties to withdraw all armed forces from Abyei within two weeks and the continued calls by the international community for the same, most recently in the presidential statement of the Security Council of 12 April 2012 (S/PRST/2012/12).

This follows my Government's earlier decision to withdraw Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) soldiers from Abyei, as noted by the Secretary-General in his most recent report on the situation in Abyei (S/2012/175), and our recent decision to voluntarily withdraw SPLA forces from Panthou (Heglig).

All of these acts of peace are being done to reaffirm and demonstrate with concrete measures my Government's true commitment to finding a peaceful solution to the outstanding matters with the Republic of Sudan. We are confident that with these good faith gestures from South Sudan, the international community can now secure further cooperation from Sudan, help to keep our civilians safe, and bring us closer to a negotiated agreement.

I would be most grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ambassador Agnes Adlino Orifa **Oswaha**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

12-32507 (E) 300412

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Annex to the letter dated 28 April 2012 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of South Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

27 April 2012

The Republic of South Sudan acknowledges the decision adopted at the 319th meeting of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, held at the ministerial level on 24 April 2012, and in particular its call for an immediate cessation of all hostilities between Sudan and South Sudan.

In accordance with paragraph 12 (i) of the decision, I wish to convey, on behalf of the Republic of South Sudan, my Government's commitment to an immediate cessation of all hostilities and its acceptance of the call for the resumption of negotiations between the parties.

(*Signed*) Emmanuel **LoWilla**
Minister in the Office of the President
Republic of South Sudan